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## CITIES RECORD SATISFACTION WITH MANAGERS

Survey Shows Nine Out of 10 Retain New Form of Government After Trial

## UNUSUAL CONDITIONS CAUSE SOME CHANGES

Dropped by Vote of Citizens in Only Four Cases—Many Mayors Favor Second Test

To learn what has been the success of the city manager system and what it offers toward improvement of urban government, The Christian Science Monitor has sent inquiries to executives of all American cities where the plan has been tried, and has received detailed replies from more than half of them. These have been analyzed and interpreted by a staff writer in a series of articles of which the following is the fourth.

By TULLY A. NETTLETON

City managers may please some cities all the time, and may please all cities some of the time, but it cannot please all the cities all the time. There have been enough abandonments to prove that. Yet there are interesting sidelights on the managerial theory, not altogether to its discredit, discovered by a study of the various local conditions under which many of the repudiations of the plan took place.

It is surprising, in a stack of letters from the present mayors or city clerks of municipalities which once had the manager plan but returned to council or commission government, to find many of these executives saying their cities would be better administered if a manager were again employed.

One community which tried and repealed the manager plan by ordinance later adopted a manager charter. This was Johnson City, Tenn. Others say they do not call the plan a failure but consider it was unsuitable to the size or political nature of the community.

In another case, that of Akron, O., the only city of more than 100,000 population that has tried and changed away from managerial government, the change was modification rather than abandonment. The officers of manager and mayor were combined in effect making the manager a political post.

## Nine Out of 10 Satisfied

There are 44 municipalities in the United States and Canada which have tried the manager plan but do not have it now. This, as compared with the 381 municipalities operating under managerial systems, shows that approximately nine of every 10 cities that have used this form of government have kept it.

The plan has fared worse in small towns than in large cities, for 38 of the 44 abandonments have occurred in places of less than 15,000 population, and 35 of these in places of less than 5,000 population. This means that an average of one out of seven of the communities under 15,000 which have tried manager government have discarded it, but that when a city of more than that size adopts the plan the indications are 15 to 1 it will stick.

Whether these or other indications are borne out depends on a great deal on whether the plan is adopted by charter, requiring a vote of the people to change back, or whether it is inaugurated merely by ordinance, subject to repeal at the whim of the council that passed it or of some succeeding council. By far the greater portion

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## 43-STORY TOWER PLANNED

NEW YORK—Another skyscraper is to be erected in the mid-Manhattan section, according to plans filed by the Garment Workers' Union. The company, which will erect a 43-story tower structure at Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue on the site occupied by the Navarre Hotel. The improvement is to cost \$7,500,000, according to Saul Singer, president of the company.

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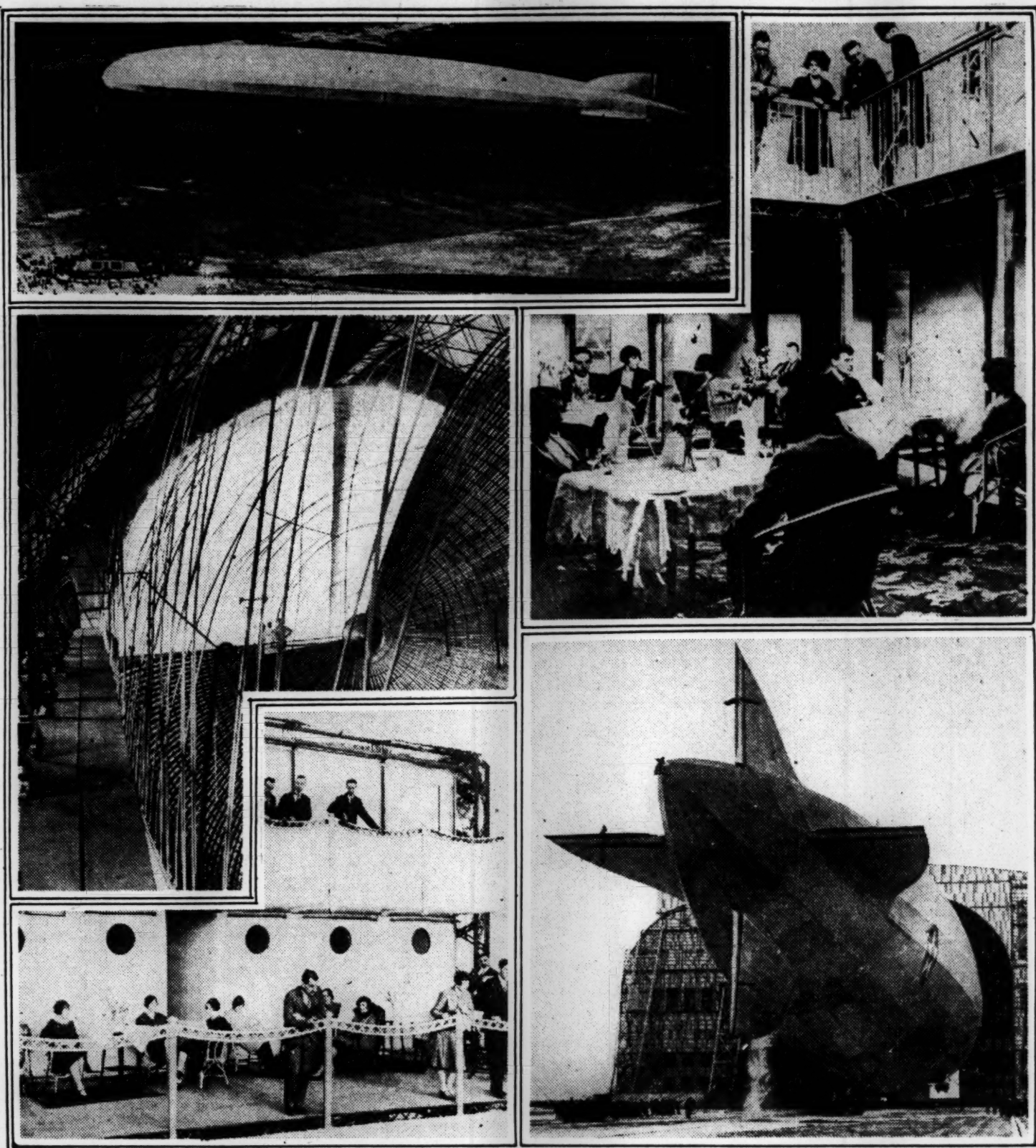
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## Giants of Upper Spaces to Revolutionize Aerial Construction



Upper Left—Los Angeles at Mooring Mast in Lakehurst, N.J. (Underwood.) Upper Right—Dining Salon of R-100, British Air Liner. (Underwood.) Center Left—All-Metal City of Glendale. (Underwood.) Lower Left—Part of Promenade Deck and Observation Platform Above It of R-100. (Underwood.) Lower Right—Los Angeles Landed at Lakehurst Hangar. (Wide World.)

## DRY LAW BOON TO COLORADO, LEADERS SHOW

Benefits of Prohibition Are Stressed at Big Rally in Denver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The beneficial effects of the policy of prohibition within the city of Denver and the State were recognized in resolutions adopted here at one of the most important prohibition meetings ever held in Colorado.

The declaration of approval of prohibition's record in this community was introduced by Wayne C. Williams, former Attorney-General of Colorado. It recited the benefits of prohibition "both in its effect upon the uplift and well being of the working classes, its improvement in the purchasing power of our citizens, its increased deposits in our banks and its reflection in all lines of business activity."

The occasion was a banquet of more than 200 colleges and universities, religious and political leaders sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League of Colorado preparatory to opening its election year campaign. J. Foster Symes, United States District Judge, of the Colorado District, presided. Many state and city officials and judges attended.

## Skyscrapers' Wind-Bracing Forms Fellowship Study

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Study of the wind-bracing of tall buildings is to be undertaken through a research fellowship established by the American Institute of Steel Construction at the Ohio State University in Columbus, O. It has just been announced here.

## Three Novel Craft to Launch Era of Dirigibles Over World

New Fueled Cruiser in Germany, Transatlantic "Liner" in England, and All-Metal, Steam-Propelled Airship in California Nearly Finished

Giant dirigibles, designed to carry heavy loads of passengers and freight on long-distance flights, nearing completion in Europe and America for trials this summer, may usher in a new era of aerial transportation.

Outstanding among such airships are the LZ-127 soon to be launched in Germany, the R-100 which is nearly finished in England, and the City of Glendale about ready to fly from California.

World-wide interest attends the launching of these aircraft since, beside adding vastly to the sum of aeronautical knowledge, they are expected to show the commercial value of lighter-than-air machines. Upon their success depends a radical change in travel methods, in dirigible liners, fed at their termini by light passenger planes, and dirigible freighters, picking and delivering their cargoes from the house-tops, may play their part in speeding up commerce and cutting down the present time between ports.

Following a period of achievements by heavier-than-air craft which terminates, for the present, with the flight of the monoplane, Bremen, across the north Atlantic and the daring achievement of Capt. George H. Wilkins in flying over the north polar region, the aeronautical world seems poised on the verge of further great performances by lighter-than-air craft.

## Universal Activity

Activity in dirigible construction, almost universal in scope, points to a renaissance of this method of flight, following a period of comparative quiet which has prevailed with but one or two interruptions since the World War.

While General Noble, in his Italian-built dirigible Italia, is making final preparations for his flight over the top of the world, in Friedrichshafen, Ger., a 100-passenger duraluminum airship is receiving its finishing touches. While the famous Los Angeles tugs at her mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J., and bids are being asked by the United States Government for two airplane-carrying dirigibles, in Howden, Eng., the R-100, a 100-passenger airship with a 4,000-mile cruising radius, is being groomed for its initial flight from Europe to America, scheduled for this month.

While the French Navy is building two semirigid dirigible-type ships, and the Japanese Government is carrying on aerodynamic research with a view to further experiments with dirigibles, in Glendale, Calif., the last metal strips are being fixed in place on the unique steam-turbine driven,

## GROCERS MOVE AGAINST CHAIN STORE GROWTH

Monopolistic, Say Wholesalers, and Against Best Interests of Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CINCINNATI, O.—An attack on the large "chain" grocery stores as "a potential monopoly in food distribution" was made at the convention of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association in the address of J. H. McLaurin, Jacksonville, Fla., the president.

He declared that the wholesalers of the United States will combat the chain stores in so far as they may be a potential or actual monopoly and insofar as they demand and receive from manufacturers allowances, rebates and discounts not allowed to other factors of the grocery trade.

"Nobody objects to the chain stores functioning within sound economic lines," he said, "which means a live and let live policy with respect to the individual grocer, wholesale and retail. When these chains are a potential monopoly in the grocery business, as undoubtedly is now the case, the people have a right to direct attention to such a menace and take steps to see that it is checked."

He said the question of price cutting is under investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, adding: "Such unsound practices and economic waste as are going on in the food trade, with the chain stores seeking to relegate the ordinary American citizen to a subservient place in trade life, call loudly for the application of the power of the people."

Our concern is that the public shall have a clear understanding of the camouflage of the chain stores as it seeks to plow its way to a final supremacy and domination behind a smoke screen of California canned fruits, coffee, milk, soups, and other food products offered as specials at alluring figures, often lower than the jobbers' costs.

"We propose to accompany government agencies and the consumer behind the smoke screen and discover the real facts concerning the chain stores' economic value to the community."

John Goode, Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Association of Retail Grocers, asserted that if the present trend continues in a decade there will be only a third as many stores as today. He predicted that there would be 10,000 service grocers doing over \$50,000 business annually; 10,000 more than \$40,000 and 100,000 less than \$30,000 a year.

## COURTS' DELAYS DECLARED DUE TO LEGISLATORS

Next Move for Speed Is Up to Lawmakers, Says Taft and Wickersham

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The responsibility of legislators in speeding up American justice, declared now to be encumbered with "shocking delays," was stressed by Chief Justice Taft and George W. Wickersham, president of the American Law Institute, at the institute's session here. The institute is engaged in preparing a restatement of civil and criminal law.

Following the addresses, Silas Strawn, head of the American Bar Association, explained orally that attention has been centered on Congress in view of bills pending before it which would curtail the powers of judges. The bar association opposes these bills. Furthermore, Mr. Strawn said, bills advocated by the association, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, have met with delays which he hopes will be ended.

Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Wickersham indicated that the next move for remedies of existing evils in the American criminal system should come from the legislators, either in Washington or the states.

"The delays and the shocking miscarriages of justice which characterize so much of the administration of criminal justice in this country and which are so notably lacking in England, Canada and in other English-speaking communities, are directly chargeable to the legislative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Building Citizens Called More Vital Than Making Laws

Judge Urges Beginning at Bottom by Training Boys—"Basis of Government"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Training boys to be worthy citizens is a more fundamental work than framing laws or the "mere deciding of cases," Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals of New York State, asserted at the annual trustees' dinner of the Boys' Welcome Hall, just held here.

Every influence which encourages the growth of character in individual boys and trains them in right habits, makes a contribution of tremendous value to the Nation, he declared.

"The basis of any government depends on the worth of its citizenship," he continued, "and any process that makes clean men and a tremendous power in the State. We too often think that the Government is in Washington, up in Albany, or in the courts, where only difficulties are settled. We forget that the great American institution is maintained by American manhood fundamentally and not by the laws and the officials."

"We learn all this about legislation, international agreements and world courts, but the Government is not built from the top down; it is made from the bottom up. A great people are the gauge of a great nation, and a people is not built in the mass, but by each individual."

Judge Crane deplored the modern tendency to "do everything in a hurry and to accomplish everything over night." He declared that growth of any kind is a "slow, continued effort."

"Things that grow do it gradually and silently," he said, "it is things that fall that make a great noise and do it all in an instant."

The Boys' Welcome Hall was one of the first institutions of its kind established in the country. It was organized 35 years ago, and now includes a membership of 1500 boys between the ages of 8 and 21.

## COPY OF COLUMBUS' LETTER BRINGS \$2050

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A copy of one of the early editions of Columbus' letters containing the first account of his voyage to America has just been purchased at auction here for \$2,050. The buyer was E. H. Wells, New York rare book dealer.

The Columbus account, containing wood-cut illustrations depicting the landing in the West Indies in 1492, was a part of a collection of old volumes relating to America from the library of Dr. Otto H. F. Volbehr. The collection, which was sold at the Anderson Galleries, brought a total of \$28,438.

## "Say It Without Flowers" Goes to Court in Chicago's "War of Roses" Over Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A modern "War of the Roses" is being waged here. The issue is whether or not a radio station has a right to urge the public to "Say It Without Flowers."

The battle is being fought on the radio waves and in the courts, between the Chicago Federation of Labor on the one hand and the retail florists of this city on the other. The first court contest has been won by the labor organization, but the florists plan to carry their case higher.

## British Commission for Canada Appointed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLARKE has been appointed High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada, thus putting into effect certain conclusions arrived at by the Imperial Conference of 1926 as regards a system of communication and consultation between London and the Dominions.

These conclusions embodied "the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals." This, however, will not replace direct communication from Government to Government "and the special arrangements which have been in force since 1918 for communication between prime ministers."

## State to Aid City to Farm Move Again

Unique "Travel Bureau" to Be Enlarged This Year, Dr. Gilbert Says

Instead of sending all the fresh country produce to the city, Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture of Massachusetts, proposes to send the city to the country produce.

"It is much better, in my opinion," Dr. Gilbert says, "to feed the summer people with fresh vegetables, eggs and milk right from the farm, than it is to send the same farm produce into the cities or to the seashore and have it eaten by the same people, after passing through the hands of many middlemen, and increasing greatly in price while it loses greatly in quality."

Lists of pleasant country places, where even a whole summer can be spent at moderate cost, have been prepared by the department for the past several years and the practice is to be continued this year. According to reports, however, although the lists have grown steadily, never has the supply of places been equal to the demand for them.

"This unique 'travel bureau,'" Dr. Gilbert explained, "was originally intended to help out the farm home finances, and increase the sometimes slender revenues, at the same time giving city residents restful surroundings and wholesome food."

The project has since grown to be one of the Department of Agriculture's major service. Numbers of cases are known where the money received from summer boarders has enabled young couples to establish their farms on sound paying basis, or where it has made up the loss from some unexpected mishap and actually saved the farm for its owners.

"One of the most disheartening things in Massachusetts agriculture," Dr. Gilbert says, "is to see some fine old country home pass out of the hands of the family which has had it for generations. If this plan of getting city people who desire to have a restful vacation in the country, in touch with some country woman struggling hard to keep the farm and the family intact, it will have served a fine purpose."

## Better Currency Helping Business

World Trade Increases With Higher Buying Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The continued increase in the exports of the United States, discussed at the last Cabinet meeting was laid largely to the added purchasing power, better economic conditions, and currency stabilization of other countries.

As to conditions in the United States, Treasury officials, it is learned, see nothing unfavorable. In spots, industry may be dragging, but on the whole there is nothing discouraging, they say, and some of the most important industries are doing very well. Steel trade operations are as good as they have been, it is pointed out, and there are no signs of retrogression, with ample capital available for projects in hand.

Treasury officials see no reason why a tax reduction bill should not be passed at this session of Congress. There has been some talk on Capitol Hill that it might be crowded out by farm relief, Boulder Dam and other pressing projects, but the Treasury is satisfied that tax reduction will be acted upon before the adjournment of Congress.

## Mutual Guarantee Treaty

"The British Government was reluctant to sign a treaty of mutual guarantee and the protocol not because the British Government was unfavorable to the object these instruments had in view, but because they are reluctant to undertake obligations to use force which in future we might not be able or willing to fulfill."

The converse consideration operates in regard to the American proposals. We want them to succeed but we are reluctant to sign an undertaking not to use force in the future under conditions in which we might feel the obligation or the necessity to use it. These cautionary apprehensions have been emphasized by the French Government, and if the reservations suggested are put forward, not with the view of delaying or defeating the success of the American proposals, the French Government has rendered a service to

## KELLOGG PEACE PROJECT WINS BRITISH BACKING

Sympathetic Acceptance of American Thesis Seen as Probable

## LORD GREY GIVES IT UNQUALIFIED WELCOME

American Proposals for Peace Not Seen as Hostile to the League of Nations

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to affirm that in all probability Great Britain's official decision upon Frank B. Kellogg's outburst of war proposal, now held in abeyance pending the return of the Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, from the continent and his communication with the Dominions, will be a qualified but sympathetic acceptance of the American thesis. There will be certain precise, inappreciable definitions, but none so sharp perhaps as those of France.

London newspapers pay comparatively little attention to the speech of Viscount Grey of Fallodon before the League of Nations' parliamentary committee in the House of Commons on "The American Peace Proposals." And yet Lord Grey's utterances, the Monitor representative learns, are most significant and verily reflect the views of a certain important government spokesman, whose identity at the moment cannot be disclosed.

## Downing Street's Silence

Nevertheless because of official British silence and world-wide wonderment as to what Downing Street will do with the United States' proffered olive branch, the fact that this notable spokesman's views, expressed just before Lord Grey's speech, coincide with it, gives the latter's words a super-importance and gravity apparently not realized at the moment on this side of the Atlantic.

Speaking of the direction that there was reason to hope the discussion would take, Lord Grey said that for himself, his own attitude was one of cordial, unqualified welcome to United States initiative. There was no question whatever, he said, that Mr. Kellogg's proposals were advanced in all sincerity without the least hostile or arrière-pensée. The United States had less than any other country in the world to fear from war, and it was certain that any peace proposals coming from there were inspired solely and sincerely for the benefit of the world.

The fact, moreover, that the proposal was put forward in the presidential year was an evidence of the least hostile to the League. It was a strong, widespread public opinion eager to promote world peace.

## Not Hostile to League

"Let us also," said Lord Grey, "clear away all possibility of misunderstanding as regards the relation of the American proposals to the League of Nations. They are not the least hostile to the League. We all deplore the fact that the United States did not see its way to enter the League. Their decision was dictated by considerations of internal policy and constitutional considerations applicable to the United States. It is not for us to comment upon these. But everything that the United States Government has done since it declined to enter the League has shown no spirit of hostility."

"On the contrary they have assisted the various committees which have been set up, and when they summoned a naval conference last year they chose as its meeting place Geneva which is full of the atmosphere of the League of Nations. Everything that they have done has shown that though they will not join the League as a member, they are anxious to see the ideal which the League represents accomplished."

## Advancing on Parallel Road

"They have now put forward these proposals as a means by which they think America could do its part in promoting this ideal. The proposals are, therefore, not in conflict with the ideal of the League of Nations. They are something which, by a road separate from the parallel to the League, are advancing in the same direction. So much do we so favor this ideal feel this to be so that our first impulse on reading the American draft is the desire that it should be signed at once."

"Why then is there any hesitation? Hesitation, I think, arises from this. We are reluctant to sign anything until we are quite sure we know what we mean by it, till the other powers who sign it are also sure they know what they mean by it, and that we are all sure we mean the same thing."

## Mutual Guarantee Treaty

"The British Government was reluctant to sign a treaty of mutual guarantee and the protocol not because the British Government was unfavorable to the object these instruments had in view, but because they are reluctant to undertake obligations to use force which in future we might not be able or willing to fulfill."

The converse consideration operates in regard to the American proposals. We want them to succeed but we are reluctant to sign an undertaking not to use force in the future under conditions in which we might feel the obligation or the necessity to use it. These cautionary apprehensions have been emphasized by the French Government, and if the reservations suggested are put forward, not with the view of delaying or defeating the success of the American proposals, the French Government has rendered a service to



the future success of the proposals by calling attention to the possible difficulties. I think, however, that the French proposals state the difficulties in a somewhat extreme form, and it seems to me the contingencies they contemplate might be met in advance without a long string of reservations.

**Chief Contingency Seen**  
What is the chief contingency we have in mind? It is that under the Treaty of Locarno or under the Covenant of the League, the British Government might feel a literal or moral obligation to use force to support the other signatories of the treaty or covenant against the power violating the provisions of either.

"I trust that is an improbable contingency, but it is possible and we must take it into account. How can it be met? The United States themselves proposed that the draft they put forward should not come into force until it has been signed by all the great powers to whom they have proposed it. When it is so signed they believe that a large number, if not all other nations, will join in signing it. I think that this anticipation is well justified.

**Question of Importance**  
A question to which I attach importance is what is to be the attitude after the treaty has been signed, toward any power, who after becoming a party to the treaty breaks it? It is quite clear the treaty will impose no obligation on the parties to it, who take action against any power which breaks it. The United States clearly does not contemplate, and I imagine would not be willing to assume any such obligation. On the other hand, I think the United States might quite consistently with everything they have said agree that any power which breaks the treaty should no longer be entitled to the advantage of the protection which the treaty gives. In other words, that those who are parties to the treaty should be freed from all restraints and obligations of the treaty with regard to any power which breaks it.

**Breaking the Pact**  
My point therefore is that if those nations who are parties to the American pact are set free as regards their action toward any nation which breaks the pact, they will, ipso facto, be set free as regards any breaches of Locarno or the Covenant.

"I think this object might be attained, not by any special reservation but by inserting one article to this effect in the American draft or even by a simple exchange of notes. I have said already that such provisions as this would not impose any obligations by the terms of the American pact to take action against any power which broke it. And this will have to be clearly understood. I imagine that should any power break the pact now proposed and go to war with another power, which is a signatory of the pact, the attitude of all the other signatories, including the United States, would be one of at least benevolent neutrality toward any power which is injured by the breaking of the treaty, or toward any power or powers which had to resort to force in consequence of treaty violation.

"I will only say in conclusion that it seems inconceivable that this very beneficial initiative which the United States has taken in world politics should be rebuffed by a refusal. It seems inconceivable that the great opportunity which it offers for making world peace more secure should be without fruition. It is worth while to observe that the United States put their proposals forward as a preliminary draft and as representing in a general way the sort of treaty which the United States would be prepared to sign. I do not see why the British or any government that desires world peace should

not at once give a preliminary answer that they are willing to take the draft into favorable consideration.

"I have not attempted to deal with what reserves might have to be made in a general arbitration treaty. I assume that the question of internal affairs will of course be reserved by general agreement. But this subject can be left for another occasion."

## MUSIC

### Pat Hyland

Pat Hyland, tenor, accompanied by Margaret Kent Hubbard, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last evening. Mr. Hyland opened his program with three songs by Handel, continued with four songs by Schumann, next sang the aria "Una furtiva lagrima" from Donizetti's "Elixir of Love," then a group of amusing Irish folk tunes, concluded with three songs by Sibelius.

Mr. Hyland disclosed a voice of considerable range and power. Almost always there was a pleasant quality in his tones. Only when he sang very loudly did a wiry twanginess creep in. He differentiated mood and manner in his singing, giving each of his songs its essential musical meaning. C. S.

## TELEPHONE BUILDING PROGRAM

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting, the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$2,664,638 for new construction and improvement of the telephone system.

Including this authorization the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$14,245,351.

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## RELATED HONORS GIVEN INVENTOR OF RING SPINNER

### Nation's Cotton Men Pay Tribute and Unveil Memorial to John Thorp

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The name of John Thorp, the heretofore unknown but probably greatest of all American textile inventors, was taken from obscurity when a bronze memorial erected by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers was unveiled at the Old Slater Mill, Pawtucket, the textile museum of the United States.

Cotton manufacturers representing 27 states assembled to pay tribute to the achievements of the man whose method of spinning is now employed in more than 100,000,000 of the 160,000,000 cotton spindles of the world.

Robert Amory, vice-president of the Cotton Textile Institute and a former president of the National Association, unveiled the tablet commemorating "the centennial" of the granting of the patent by the United States Government to John Thorp of Providence, R. I., inventor of "ring spinning."

Charles H. Clark, editor of the Textile World, spoke of John Thorp from material gathered during several months of searching for information concerning the inventor in their plant in North Providence, but apparently kept a separate business as a machinist until 1832 at least, and later, in 1836, as a machine maker. "There can be little doubt," Mr. Clark said, "that after he had established his reputation as an inventor by his loom patents of 1812 and 1816 his work as a machinist was subordinated to the inventive passion, and that he worked at his trade only sufficiently to provide the wherewithal for living and inventing."

Special interest attached to an exhibit brought to the Old Slater Mill by Frederick L. Lawton of the United States National Museum from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which included the original ring spinning by Thorp in 1828 for ring spinning. Two Bibles owned by Thorp's brother which include records of facts learned about the inventor's family, pictures of Thorp, of the old stone mill where Thorp's machinery was first used in 1829, and of advertising used by Thorp nearly 100 years ago in bringing his products to the attention of the buying public of that day.

## Extension of "El" Control Favored

Extension of public control over the Boston Elevated Railway for 20 years, coupled with a reduction from 6 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent in the guaranteed dividends on the common stock, is proposed in a bill reported to the Massachusetts House of Representatives by its Ways and Means Committee.

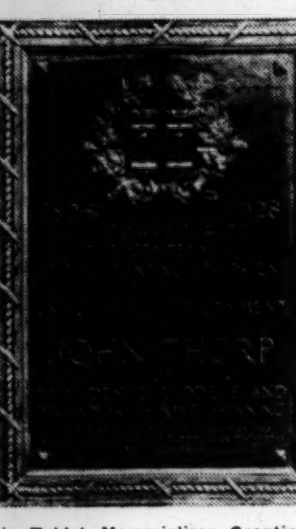
The bill is another attempt to obtain agreement on a way out of the city's 10-year experiment in public operation of a privately owned metropolitan transit system.

The measure proposes to retire high-interest preferred stocks of the company by exchanging lower-interest state-guaranteed bonds for them. Five public trustees, appointed by the Governor would continue to administer the system and have sole authority to determine the kind of service to be given. The committee's bill is based on a minority report of the joint committee on street railways and metropolitan affairs, whose majority report was for public ownership.

The bill to provide for a system of public control in Massachusetts institutions passed a second vote in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a roll call of 100 to 77 after extensive debate. It will now go to the Senate. The House also sustained the veto of Alvan T. Felt, Governor, of a bill to relax the restrictions upon the giving of bail in criminal cases.

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## Tells Graphic Story



This Tablet Memorializes Granting of Patent for Ring Cotton Spinner to John Thorp.

Patent Office records of the several ring spinning and other patents granted to Thorp and accorded him his proper rank among textile pioneers, he continued. His other inventions included several types of looms as well as spinners.

The speaker declared this man's work should be commemorated as is that of Samuel Crompton in Bolton, Eng., the inventor of the mule spinning, which ring spinning has to a large degree superseded.

Thorp was associated many years with Thomas and William Pletcher in their plant in North Providence, but apparently kept a separate business as a machinist until 1832 at least, and later, in 1836, as a machine maker. "There can be little doubt," Mr. Clark said, "that after he had established his reputation as an inventor by his loom patents of 1812 and 1816 his work as a machinist was subordinated to the inventive passion, and that he worked at his trade only sufficiently to provide the wherewithal for living and inventing."

Special interest attached to an exhibit brought to the Old Slater Mill by Frederick L. Lawton of the United States National Museum from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which included the original ring spinning by Thorp in 1828 for ring spinning. Two Bibles owned by Thorp's brother which include records of facts learned about the inventor's family, pictures of Thorp, of the old stone mill where Thorp's machinery was first used in 1829, and of advertising used by Thorp nearly 100 years ago in bringing his products to the attention of the buying public of that day.

## Gold Coast Trust Dispute Settled

Shareholders Urged to Accept Compromise Reached

LONDON.—The settlement is announced of a long-standing controversy over what is known as the Commonwealth Trust. The trust was formed during the war as the instance of the British missionary societies to take over valuable work among the Gold Coast natives previously done by German missionaries in connection with the Swiss Basle mission, whose extensive factories and other properties were temporarily confiscated by the British Government.

A post-armistice decision to restore the properties to their original owners deprived the Commonwealth Trust of its ability to continue the business, which meanwhile greatly developed. The trust has found much sympathy and its case is strongly taken up in Parliament.

The directors now announce that a compromise has been reached, which they are advising the shareholders to accept. They say that "in return for the surrender by the Commonwealth Trust to the Secretary of State of the properties in the Gold Coast now held by it, formerly be-

longing to the Basle Mission Trading Company, the Secretary of State will put the Commonwealth Trust in a position to acquire other premises in which to carry on its present business in the Gold Coast. "Arrangements are being made to allow the business to be transferred to the new premises before the old ones are given up."

## Paris Meeting Urges Students Study Abroad

### Importance of Cultivating International Friendships Is Emphasized

PARIS.—An interesting gathering of delegates of various international student organizations was held in Paris at the headquarters of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Many aspects of student life were represented.

Besides the International confederation there was the Society for Mutual Aid in Universities and a federation of women who have received diplomas, Christian associations and university organizations.

As the problems considered included those of providing work for needy students, the International labor bureau of Geneva also sent a member. A good deal of practical work was done and arrangements were made for the general amelioration of student conditions.

Among the subjects examined were the unemployment of intellectual workers, organization of methods for mutual aid and co-operation, and establishment of statistics showing the relations of students in the different countries of the world with each other. It is proposed to publish annually a students' director. Delegates were appointed to the International Institute, and an attempt was made to co-ordinate the dates of conferences which concern students.

**Transportation Facilities**  
These are only a few of the matters which came up for attention. There was agreement on the proposal that students should be encouraged to study abroad, thus learning something of foreign countries and cultivating international friendships. To this end it was asked from authorities that international identity cards should be given to students. Various governments, steamship and railway companies have already offered exceptional facilities of transport to students, and it was felt that these facilities should be made known. Other requests will be addressed to governments.

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## Senate Committee Favors Tax Cut of \$203,865,000

### Republicans and Democrats Now Agreed on Major Issues but Differ on Size of Reduction

WASHINGTON.—By a strictly party vote, 11 Republicans against 9 Democrats, the Senate Finance Committee fixed \$203,865,000 as the extent of the tax cut it will recommend to the Senate.

Although the two parties disagreed on the amount of reduction, there was unanimity on several of the major controversial items. This acquiescence was to a great part induced by the stand taken on the matter by the House and the declarations from House leaders and Congressmen in the Senate that unless the Finance Committee gave ground they would prevent any tax reduction by parliamentary obstructions.

The two items on which Finance Committee leaders gave way were: repeal of the automobile tax and reduction of the federal estate tax. The Administration had recommended the continuation of the former and the doing away with the latter. The House rejected these recommendations.

Republican leaders in the Senate at first proposed a restoration of the treasury program. Their plans as to the automobile tax collapsed through desertions from their own ranks. Although some of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee were prepared to support the repeal of the estate tax, the threat from House and Progressive leaders, made it apparent that the Administration could not maintain its position on this item and it gave up.

The compromises effected on these two items are looked to as assuring the passage of the bill in the Senate as recommended by the Finance Committee, and its final acceptance by the House in place of its measure which calls for a \$250,000,000 reduction, by style shows, pagaments and pie-making and quilting contests.

## HOME OWNERS GUARD AESTHETIC VALUES

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A home owners' covenant to safeguard aesthetic values of the country estate area known as Rancho Santa Fe near here, has been filed with San Diego county authorities.

This covenant is an agreement on the part of owners of land to observe protective restrictions in architecture, landscape and uses of land for 45 years, with automatic extension for successive 20-year periods thereafter, unless changed by a vote of two-thirds of the property owners.

Better Homes Week in Boston is to be followed by the annual Home Beautiful Exposition at the Mechanics Building. Displays of features for making the modern home more attractive and comfortable will be complemented by style shows, pagaments and pie-making and quilting contests.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh west to north winds.  
Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest and north winds.  
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany..... 42  
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Albany..... 42  
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## PIANO CONTEST WON BY ARMENIAN STUDENT

Leon Vartanian, an Armenian student from Tiflis, Georgia, Asiatic Russia, was announced winner at the nineteenth annual competition at the New England Conservatory of Music for the Mason & Hamlin prize of a grand piano.

Mr. Vartanian came to this country about six years ago, having previously had some musical training in his native country. At the Conservatory he will be graduated next June as a pupil of Mme. Antonette Szumowska.

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**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
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Will YOU let US tell you how YOU can turn YOUR SPARE TIME into MONEY?  
LAST year we had MORE than 100 women, all readers of The Christian Science Monitor, acting as our representatives in displaying the beautiful and artistic pieces of jewelry we import from the craftsmen in France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. Many enthusiastic letters on file from these successful women. One writes: "The returns on MY efforts are quite worth while, and I enjoy OUR business affiliations."—B. S. L., Council Bluffs, Ia.  
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Our big business is selling the gift shop and jewelry trade, but now we have built up this NEW branch of our business and are helping women readers of The Christian Science Monitor make money by just displaying these importations. We need 100 or more women now. Our business is growing very rapidly.  
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**The Light With a Hundred Uses!**  
NOTHING comparable to the EDEN AUTOMATIC LIGHTING FIXTURE. It's almost as flexible as the human arm. Construction of the head permits movement of the telescopic arm in horizontal or vertical directions—up or down, to right or to left. Cut showing lamp in various positions illustrates movement in horizontal direction. Four drawings of the head with cut-off telescopic arm illustrates vertical movement of the head.  
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It's the only "self-positioning" light bulb. No nuts, no bolts, no screws to adjust. Push the EDEN AUTOMATIC LIGHTING FIXTURE where you want it—it "Stays Put." Telescopic arm can be extended 11 feet, making possible directing of a light to any point in a 22 foot hemisphere. Light eliminates all shadows.  
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Fixture will last a lifetime. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories. Here is a lamp that meets a real human need. Cuts light bills, speeds work and increases production.  
**BIG OPPORTUNITY Distributors Wanted**  
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We are building an organization of right thinking men through The Christian Science Monitor. We have open territory for exclusive distributors worth from \$5000 to \$10,000 per year. Only a small investment of \$210.00 required for necessary stock of fixtures and different types of shades.  
If you wish to establish YOUR OWN BUSINESS write today for distributors' prospectus. WE TELL YOU HOW.  
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## SENATE BACKS MARINES' USE IN NICARAGUA

Three Votes Sustaining Administration Policy Follow Prolonged Debate

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—A protracted effort by Progressives of both parties to overthrow the Administration's Nicaraguan policy has been rejected by the Senate on three different ballots.

The issue was forced before the Senate by the dissidents through submission of amendments to the marine corps appropriation item in the navy supply bill. The amendments and the vote on them are as follows:

Norris-Blaine amendment, providing that none of the funds for the marines should be used for retention of the troops in Nicaragua after Feb. 1, 1929, unless Congress declared war, or war existed under recognized international law; defeated 52 to 22.

McKellar Amendment Lost  
McKellar amendment, providing for the withdrawal of the Marines by Feb. 1, 1929, unless consent to the contrary was obtained from Congress, but authorizing the President to maintain troops in Nicaragua "temporarily" for the protection of life and property under international law or the Monroe Doctrine; defeated 53 to 22.

Heflin amendment, directing the

immediate withdrawal of marines from Nicaragua, unless the President receive authority from Congress to maintain them there; defeated 60 to 15.

The debate over the issue raised by these amendments was before the Senate for 12 days. The final vote was disappointing to the Progressives, who had counted on strong support from the Democrats and western farm bloc senators. They mustered only a few votes outside of their own group.

**Prolonged Controversy**  
The controversy has been before the Senate since the beginning of the session when the Progressive Republicans demanded assurances that a vote on the Administration's Nicaraguan policy would be allowed, in return for their votes enabling the Republican leaders to organize the Senate.

The long debate was unusual in several respects. It found William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and usually aligned with the Progressives against the Administration, uniting with Claude E. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the committee, to sustain the Administration, while at the same time condemning in unequivocal terms the President's policy.

Both Mr. Borah and Mr. Swanson challenged the President's authority to send Marines into Nicaragua, or any other country, to supervise elections, without concurrence of Congress. But they held that inasmuch as the United States had pledged itself to a fair and impartial election in Nicaragua it was incumbent upon the Government to fulfill its guarantee, and upon Congress not to interfere.

## Shakespeare Annual Pilgrimage Is Held at Stratford-on-Avon

Speech of the Day Delivered by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton—Ian Hay Is Also Among the Speakers

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Shakespeare pilgrimages are very much alike here, and April 23, which is surely the most English day in the calendar, brings to this quiet Warwickshire town a familiar scene: the fluttering flags of some 60 nations, which make so brave an array in Bridge Street, a gathering of national representatives, a procession to the Church of Holy Trinity and a merry festival for children with their Maypole dances on the lawns of the garden of the New Place.

But though one birthday pilgrimage is so much like another, this year's derived added interest and importance from the imminence of the commencement on the building of the new Memorial Theater, which, together with the proposed endowment of a permanent Shakespeare company, owes much to the financial help of Americans, a fact which was not without appreciative reference in the various speeches of the day.

**Mr. Houghton's Speech**  
"The immortal memory of William Shakespeare" was proposed by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton. Mr. Houghton said that the pride of Americans in Shakespeare was equal to England's own. The two peoples had so much in common, but nothing more so than in this, and back along the path plowed by the Mayflower came, year after year, thousands of Americans to this ancient town, to pay their homage at Shakespeare's grave. But this fact, that the two peoples had much in common lent itself to overemphasis as well as underemphasis. Overemphasis implied that they were at bottom one and the same people. But this was not true, they were two peoples, each conscious of its own individuality, proud, strong, independent and resenting instinctively any implication that it was other than it was. Even so, he thought that Anglo-American relations offered an opportunity such as no two great peoples had ever had before, for getting to know each other directly, without an intermediary, and to recognize each other's faith in freedom, its hatred of injustice, and its passionate desire for peace.

**An Opportunity Meaning Much**  
This was an opportunity of which they might make much or little, but accordingly as it was used, the future of the world would largely be decided. Given a generous belief in each other's good will, they should travel far together, and among the harmonious influences which worked among them, they must accord a high place to that of Shakespeare, whose tolerance was so wide, whose mind so open and free and whose humanity was so constant and quick.

Maj. John Hay Belth (Ian Hay), who was present as a representative of Chile, proposed "The Drama" and said that he was all for free trade in plays between England and the United States. In England they might learn a good deal from the Americans in the workmanlike construction of plays, but they had "sweet Will Shakespeare" to fall back upon for all time.

**New Theater Building**

Responding to this toast, W. Bridges Adams, director of the Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company, said

**WHITE X**  
Short Patent—High Gluten  
Spring Wheat Flour

PENDLETON FLOUR MILL CO.  
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Is Clean-Up Time  
Factories, Department Stores, Hotels, Office Buildings, Theaters, Schools, Churches, use Invincible Vacuum Cleaners.

Tell us your cleaning problems. We can help you and save you time and money.

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Established 1907  
Dover, Ohio

## SMALL WON'T NAME NEW ILLINOIS SENATOR

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—The recent defeat for renomination of Col. Frank L. Smith has made no immediate change in the situation resulting from his rejection by the United States Senate.

The president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association wrote

**NEW YORK CITY**  
**SING**  
Every one wants to sing—can sing—should sing.

I take joy in helping those who desire to study for opera, concert, church or just for self-expression.

**GEORGE IRA EVERETT**  
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A revised edition of this catalogue, showing the latest and most popular roses as well as modern novelties. Many varieties are shown in accurate colors; instructions are simplified, pen and ink sketches show planting steps, and how to secure the most flowers. Varieties are classified and arranged to make ordering easy. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant roses.

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## Pacific Coast Sanatorium to Be Built in San Francisco



Plan of Sanatorium for the Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast, Drawn by Henry M. Guttersen, Architect, San Francisco, Calif.

Gov. Len Small urging him to appoint at once as senator someone in Colonel Smith's place. The Governor replied in part: "When Frank L. Smith resigned to become a candidate in the April primary, I appointed him to fill this vacancy, which appointment holds good until a successor has been elected and qualified. Therefore, there is no vacancy in the office of United States Senator from Illinois and I understand that Senator Smith is ready and willing to go to Washington and perform his duties as Senator at any time."

## AIRPORT AT NEWARK LEASES PART OF SPACE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A 10-year lease for two acres of space at the Municipal Airport being constructed by the Port of Newark has just been signed by the Colonial Western Airways, Inc. According to Mayor Thomas L. Raymond, the airport will be completed Aug. 1.

The Colonial Company at present uses Hadley Field, near New Brunswick, N. J., as its base for air-mail operations. Three commercial routes will be opened when its base is transferred to the Newark airport, it was said. These will be to Boston, Hartford, and an undetermined point in Maine; to Buffalo and Montreal by way of Albany and Schenectady.

**TRUMPETER SWANS APPEAR**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Trumpeter swans, a species believed to be practically extinct in Western Canada, have recently appeared in British Columbia. A flock of 22 trumpeters was recently observed on a bar of the Fraser River in the Cariboo country. The peculiar cry of the trumpeter swan, resembling a bugle blast, distinguishes it from all other birds. The species is now rigidly protected by the British Columbia game authorities.

**RARE ASIATIC ANIMALS PRESENTED TO MUSEUM**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A group of South Asiatic mammals collected by the Vernay-Fauntleroy expedition in India has just been presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

Killiecrankie once used an army. A dramatic place to meet an enemy—so thought Graham of Claverhouse, "Bonnie Dundee." Killiecrankie is still awesome—today armies of travellers come under its spell.



**A NEW WAY TO EUROPE**

Direct to Glasgow on Anchor Line ships . . . new ships . . . a new route . . . a new way to economize . . . See the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, of grim and haunting beauty . . . smiling Perthshire with its dual estates and deer preserves and historic castles . . . This is the ideal preface to England.

Begin with Scotland and you have added novelty and romance to your travels . . . whether you are on your way to Paris . . . Rome . . . or Biarritz . . . Whatever summer means to you . . . swimming at The Lido . . . motoring through France . . . catching butterflies on Mount Parnassus . . . Scotland's soft climate and famous golf courses will give you zest for it.

Anchor Line ships meet the modern aristocrat's demands . . . luxury with economy . . . They are built for cruising, which means space for comfortable idling . . . with lifts, lounges, gymnasiums, and veranda cafes. In their atmosphere of efficiency, reliability and good-will, Anchor Line ships are genuinely Scottish . . . in everything else they are broadly cosmopolitan. They open up new vistas in Atlantic travel. First class rates \$200 up.

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## Site Is Acquired for Sanatorium

Christian Science Benevolent Association Buys Tract

The site for a Sanatorium for the Christian Science Benevolent Association for Pacific Coast has been purchased. It is situated in San Francisco, in the locality known as Arden Wood, beginning on Nineteenth Avenue, near Sloat Boulevard, and extending eastward to Fifteenth Avenue and lying between Twin Peaks and the ocean.

The tract, for the most part, is covered by eucalyptus trees. It contains 18 acres, all intact, no streets or highways running through it. A ravine along the east boundary isolates the property in that direction, and rising ground to the west shields it from ocean winds, while tall trees screen it from outside scrutiny. The buildings, now being planned, will be erected on the eastern and southern slopes.

This will place the Sanatorium in one of the best residential parts of the city, easily reached by street car, and at the same time will afford the shelter and quiet essential to an institution of this sort. Many who have visited the spot, both Christian Scientists and others, pronounce the location a happy one, possessing the rare combination of accessibility, seclusion and natural beauty.

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## All Classes Join in Helping Greece

British and Americans Prompt in Offering Assistance

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ATHENS—American archaeologists announce that no serious damage has been caused to ancient Corinth by the earthquake, only the museum being injured and their residence rendered uninhabitable. The rebuilding of Corinth is the topic of discussion in government circles. Two views prevail. One is to leave reconstruction to the initiative of the inhabitants, providing them with long-term credits, and the other is to confide it to construction societies.

**BUILDS GIANT HYDROPLANE**  
NEW YORK (AP)—A hydroplane capable of a speed of 50 miles an hour, is under construction here for Harrison Williams of the New York Yacht Club. The boat will be 56 feet long—the largest of its type ever built in the United States. Mr. Williams plans to use the craft for commuting purposes between New York and Newport.

**BUCK IS FAR AHEAD**  
Body by Fisher

**BUCK IS FAR AHEAD**

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## Churchill Makes Patriotic Appeal in Budget Speech

Chancellor of Exchequer's Remarks Heard All Over England by Radio

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, for the first time in history has communicated the main features of the budget to the entire population of England by spoken word through wireless. After summing up the proposals of which the chief are to aid depressed productive industries and encourage the home distilled oil fuel trade by substituting a duty upon imported petrol for the local government taxes now imposed upon factories and land, Mr. Churchill appealed to the patriotism of his hearers.

"The policy begun in the budget," he said, "deals with two equally great objects, first, relief for productive industry; secondly, modernization of our local government system. The first part is what we are doing now, and the second will occupy Parliament all winter. Don't let us mix them up; one step at a time and each step made good. Let's go forward together, let's be not afraid of taking trouble or risks. Britain is not going to be done in this new age. She is going to hold her own and keep her place in this new gigantic world growing up around us."

"But she will survive only if her people are more intelligent, her policies more far-sighted, and her economic system more highly organized, her social standards more just, her people more united and more consciously self-governed. Let's make sure of us fall in our zeal and our duty at this critical time."

**OBJECTS TO LIQUOR; QUILTS POLITICAL CLUB**  
**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—A sign of the times appears in the decision announced by Rosslyn Mitchell, Labor member of Parliament for Paisley, to resign from the political club recently opened close to the houses of Parliament here by his party organization. Mr. Mitchell objects to the club committee's decision to allow whisky to be provided for the members.

The majority of the other Scottish Labor members are also prohibitionists, and Mr. Mitchell expects them to make a similar protest.

**BOYS GIVE "FATHER AND SON" DINNER**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—A "father and son" dinner was held here recently at the Madison Square Boys' Club. Many of the 50 boys present brought their fathers to the dinner, and the other boys were "adopted" for the evening by members of the entertainment committee and guests.

Closer relationship which is being established between fathers and their sons through clubs and the cooperation of parents and teachers was stressed. The boys helped to provide entertainment with their marionette shows and harmonicas.

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under state surveillance and guarantee.

Meanwhile popular subscriptions for the relief of sufferers are being carried on earnestly and participated in by all classes.

British warships arrived at Corinth, offering relief assistance. Last night's violent tremblings completed Corinth's total destruction and razed the remaining walls. Corinth is now only a mound of shapeless earth and stones, abnormal ebbing and flowing tides in the harbor succeeding each other at frequent, irregular intervals.

Modern Corinth is three miles from the site of the ancient city, which stood inland at the foot of the Acropolis, a stupendous isolated rock 1900 feet high, a majestic feature of the landscape. Although excavation has brought to light many examples of antique art, the remains still standing are scanty. Seven columns of the temple to Apollo are the most notable. They are not in the most ornate of the orders of Greek architecture to which Corinth gave its name, but severe Doric, dating from the time of Pericles about 600 B. C.

VIENNA (AP)—The whole of the Balkan Peninsula, shaken by a series of earthquakes in the last week, is still being swept by tremors.

The latest cities to fall in the wake of the earth's movement are Adrianople in European Turkey and the Bulgarian city of Varna on the Black Sea.

The far-famed islands of Mitylene and Syra in the Aegean Sea also were swept by a cyclone which unroofed hundreds of houses and damaged crops.

With traditional promptness, American generosity is extending aid in all of the ruined areas. The contributions of the American people to the Red Cross are being used in Bulgaria. The Near East Relief is rushing to Corinth 5000 cases of condensed milk, 2500 tents, 6000 blankets and other relief supplies some of which was donated by the public school children of New York City to the Greek Women's Patriotic League.

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## NAVY TO TEST PLANE LANDINGS ON AIRSHIP DECK

Los Angeles to Be Used in Experiments—Seeking Safer Navigation

Plans which it is hoped will make aerial navigation far safer and more practical with the dirigible type of lighter-than-air craft as compared with airplanes, are being matured at Lakehurst, N. J., by American naval officers, and some revolutionary developments in this phase of aviation are ready to undergo tests at the field of the Naval Air Station there.

These developments include a new type of mooring mast—mobile, telescopic and collapsible, and so designed it will require a minimum number of men to handle it; trapeze landing gear, with an airplane-stage which, carried beneath the big silver envelope of the dirigible, could transport four airplanes and enable those planes to take off at any height; radical improvements in terminal facilities to permit quicker, easier and safer landings of dirigibles; and a plan to make the dirigible adaptable for commercial purposes.

### Rosendahl Enthusiastic

Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, and "skipper" on the Los Angeles when it takes its periodical air trips, is enthusiastic about the work being done and planned for the development of the dirigible in the United States.

"We have long realized that the problem which has proved the most irritating stumblingblock to development of the lighter-than-air ship is the matter of terminal facilities," he said. "That, I may say, is our weakest spot. When advocates of airplanes criticize us for this, they are right. That thing we try to get some good out of the criticism. But our vulnerable spot is the fact that it is very hard to bring a dirigible to the ground, and there are no adequate terminal facilities now ready in this country."

"The present method of handling dirigibles was first used by the Germans with their Zeppelins; was adopted by the British, and was inherited by us. A dirigible can stand nearly any kind of weather, and come out of it with silver colors flying. Our trouble is to get the ship out and into the air in very bad weather and to get it down from the air to its place of mooring when weather conditions are particularly unfavorable."

### Three Big Problems

"The problem of terminal facilities may be divided into three parts: First, landing from flight; second, housing or 'docking'; and third, mooring out to a mast."

"We intend to provide a system which will incorporate in itself the three main features I have mentioned in one set of landing gear. That is to say, a landing gear which will satisfactorily meet all of these requirements. This involves a type of mast which is entirely new, and wholly different from any now in use anywhere in the world. It involves also a new method of mooring a ship out in the open in all kinds of weather. The method is largely mechanical. At the present time, dirigibles are managed on the ground and near the ground, manually; we want to change all that making the entire operation mechanical."

Commander Rosendahl points out one of the big problems to be overcome is the fact that the new method of handling ships—mechanically—would work all right in theory, but we are some standard equipment to be used. There is no such equipment available at this time.

### Trial-and-Error System

"We can get wheels and ball bearings, and such things as that, and assemble them here," he said. "But then we have to find out by the trial-and-error system, whether or not we are on the right track. This is a situation which must be remedied, and that very quickly if we are to keep up, here in the United States, with the progress being made in Germany and Great Britain in the development of the dirigibles and facilities for lighter-than-air craft."

"Since we have only one airship, the Los Angeles, with which to work and experiment, our progress has been very slow and very tedious. It could not be otherwise with only one ship."

"But we hope to achieve initial results this summer. Our attempt will doubtless be crude, but we are confidently hopeful that it will be practical. The trials will be undertaken at Lakehurst, and we hope they will result in a revolutionary improvement in the handling of dirigibles, and they may prove that we have made a real contribution to the science of aerial navigation."

"The plans for our new mooring post are practically completed. We are waiting now for only one unit."

## Transatlantic Airship

Fare \$5000 a Person  
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ACCOMMODATIONS aboard the British dirigible R-100 on its maiden voyage across the Atlantic next summer will cost passengers at least \$5000 a head, Commander C. Dennis Burney, managing director of the airship company, declared here.

Speaking at a dinner of Worcester Polytechnic Institute alumni, he said his company, which plans to operate the R-100 on a regular transatlantic passenger service, hopes eventually to reduce the tariff to \$1000 or \$500 per passenger, he said, is expected to place the dirigible service on a par with steamship service in cost of operation.

but that is a very important unit. It will be finished some time in May. The mast is mobile, or rather, the entire thing is not really a mobile mooring mast, but such a mast is the major part of the whole. It will be purely an American product—made in America, with those words stamped all over it. It will be assembled and erected here at Lakehurst.

### Sixty-Foot Mast

"The mast will be 60 feet in height, and will be constructed on a movable tractor. The mast itself will have three legs, and there will be no guy ropes. Since the ship will be only about 60 feet from the ground when it is moored to this mast, the bottom gondolas will be only about six or eight feet from the land surface."

At the rear gondola, there will be fastened a truck on wheels which will operate like the casters on a swivel chair. There will be a circular roadway, or perhaps a narrow-gauge railroad track around the mast.

"Thus, when the wind veers, the entire dirigible, its nose to the mast with a ball-and-socket arrangement, and the rear gondola resting on the castor-shod truck, will swing around in the roadway or on the trucks, without danger from even the worst storms. A somewhat similar arrangement has already been successfully used at France Field in Panama. We have high hopes that this will influence the whole problem of mooring these lighter-than-air ships."

"As to the new mast itself, it will be telescopic and collapsible, and also to take off from it. We are going to be handled by a very small number of men. And I might say right here that there is nothing at all mysterious about this new mast."

### To Carry Four Planes

"And now I suppose there is a great deal of public interest in the matter of carrying airplanes on a dirigible. Certainly, plans for that have been completed and it reaches a stage of practical use, the dirigible is going to prove a mighty big factor in the world, and particularly in time of war. We are going to experiment with service type airplanes."

"Our plan embraces a sort of trapeze-effect, slung under the dirigible, and carrying on collapsible steel braces a large landing stage upon which the planes can slip in and out. That stage could be lifted and lowered by men on the dirigible, so the ground, the stage could be lifted that it would remain clear of the ground."

"The equipment and gear for this landing stage is now in course of construction. I believe the plan is feasible and that it will become practical. We are all very anxious to try it out."

### Congress Holds Purse

As to reconstruction of the big double hangar now on the Naval Air Station field at Lakehurst, Commander Rosendahl said: "If we are to have a dirigible service, we are going to have to reconstruct the hangar, and that all this rests with the men in Congress responsible for naval appropriations."

As regards the future of lighter-than-air navigation, Commander Rosendahl said: "If we are to have a dirigible service, we will achieve long range flights and trans-oceanic travel. The air-planes probably always will remain a short-range carrier for distances of 1000 miles or less. But when it comes to long-range trans-oceanic travel, the big lighter-than-air vessel is bound to be the ideal method."

### POLICEMEN STUDY COURTESY

LOS ANGELES—More than 1300 policemen attended a course at the Central Junior High School here recently. They studied methods of protecting pedestrians on Los Angeles streets, with special emphasis upon the use of courtesy.

## Three Novel Craft to Launch Era of Dirigibles Over World

(Continued from Page 1)

tember, according to Commander C. Dennis Burney, who is in the United States to explain plans for the expected transatlantic venture.

The H-100 is described as of equal length to the Mauretania and yet but a "demonstration" vessel as compared to the airship which will be built at its New York-Montreal-London trial service is successful.

Unusual as the features of the plan appear at first glance, Commander Burney stresses that the R-100 is being definitely planned as a dirigible passenger airship, and that—short of a practical trial—everything has been done to make the vessel successful, not only aeronautically, but commercially.

No Surplus Weight Although no surplus weight is being carried, the R-100 sets new precedents in the way of aerial comforts to passengers. According to Commander Burney, the passenger accommodations will include enclosed promenades, a dining salon to seat 500, a specially designed dance floor, electric apparatus for cooking, lighting and heating, bunks and cabins resembling those on liners. The passenger cabins are beneath the big fish-like bag, but are "closed in" rather than hung.

According to Commander Burney, the R-100 is five times stronger in construction than any airship hitherto built.

Paralleling the plans for a transatlantic airline to North America by the British interests, Dr. Hugo Eckener, head of the Zeppelin Airship Construction Works at Friedrichshafen, Ger., has announced that the LZ-127, whose completion is set for the end of May, would first fly around the world and then be put in regular service on a line between Europe and South America.

Recent reports, however, indicate that the Argentine Government failed to provide an adequate hangar and landing field and that the giant dirigible would be auctioned off in Germany in the meantime. Work is reported to have continued unintermitted and plans for a larger ship are expected to take shape as soon as the LZ-127 is launched.

To Use New Fuel The new Zeppelin dirigible has an innovation that may change the whole trend of airship design, it is said. The fuel used will be a gas not greatly different from ordinary illuminating gas. That is a circumstance of more than passing interest to the United States, because the American supply of helium gas (found mostly in Texas) has hitherto been thought to give the United States a virtual monopoly of the fuel commonly consumed for dirigible propulsion. The gas which the LZ-127 will burn will be carried in gas cells placed below the ordinary hydrogen cells. The fuel gas having about the same specific gravity as air, permits long trips with little change in the weight of the fuel, whereas in the gasoline-burning airships the load is very heavy at the start and decreases gradually during the voyage.

The design of the gas-powered German Zeppelin has other notable novelties. The type of girder, hitherto standard in Zeppelin construction, has been improved and simplified.

With a capacity of 344,487 cubic feet and a length of 779 feet, the ship surpasses in size an ordinary ocean liner and is bigger by half than the Los Angeles, which was built by the same works and is now owned by the United States Government.

To Revive Interest The latest German achievement in Zeppelin building is expected by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and other authorities in the Navy to revive international recognition of the importance of lighter-than-air craft.

Unique among the commercial airships nearly all of which are in the hands of Glendale, Calif., along plans laid down by Capt. Thomas B. Slate, inventor of the dirigible, which is of all-metal construction and will, depending upon atmospheric pressure, be inflated by a 500-horsepower steam turbine engine for its propulsion, is attracting wide attention throughout the field of aeronautics.

The turbine is a new light, simple, and highly efficient model, powered by a coil boiler separated into several units. An all metal gas-tight hull, without compartments or internal bracing, holds the lifting gas.

A balloon arrangement that will automatically neutralize the upward thrust of lifting gas and inward crush of atmospheric pressure, and at the same time provide a means to

## COURT DELAYS LAID TO LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

bodies of State and Union," declared Mr. Wickersham.

### Legislatures Responsible

"They will not sanction the building up of such a strong, independent and courageous judiciary as is necessary to withstand the popular clamor of the moment and to maintain such a vigorous and impartial enforcement of the criminal law as will make justice both sure and swift."

Mr. Taft also referred to the Legislature. He said: "I venture to think that at no time in the history of the country have the legislators been so much interested in the preparation of new methods of administering justice under a criminal code. And that is not because a good many of the legislators are themselves personally interested, but it is because the people who vote for them are beginning to stir them up to their responsibility in making law so that it can be quickly and properly administered."

"I have had reason to know that in every Legislature there is a great deal of inquiry as to what they can do, and I feel confident that as you go on and make this a full code, it will be used in many legislatures to improve the law, and we need it."

Mr. Taft brought laughter when he said that "the courts are not doing so well as they should be doing. We are not going to have a 'period of rest and contemplation,' before they began serving sentences. 'What we need is that next year we shall be able to make even a better showing than that. And we are likely to arouse in some members of the bar the query 'whether the Constitution does not forbid such promptitude.'"

### Supreme Court Catching Up

We are hearing today cases that were filed in October and November, last, in the regular calendar. I hope that next year we shall be able to make even a better showing than that. And we are likely to arouse in some members of the bar the query 'whether the Constitution does not forbid such promptitude.'"

Mr. Wickersham spoke of the enormous multiplication of statutes and decisions. At no time in history, he said, has the bar been more actively engaged in work designed to improve the administration of justice. Yet the administration of criminal justice in this country for some time past has been a matter of reproach to thoughtful men.

The reason, he said, was "primarily the failure of the community at large to recognize the absolute need of a learned, impartial and powerful judiciary." He added:

"While associations such as ours are endeavoring to reform the statutory rules of procedure in criminal cases, some members of the Congress of the United States are at work trying to reduce the powers of a judge in the trial of cases to the impotence of a moderator at a town meeting, despite the example furnished in many states of the Union of the sad results of a poorly paid judiciary chosen by popular vote, after a preliminary primary campaign, for short terms and often subject to popular recall."

Mr. Wickersham's remarks follow action of the Senate in passing a bill to recognize the absolute need of a learned, impartial and powerful judiciary. He added:

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## FLIERS TAKE OFF FROM GREENLY IN RELIEF PLANE

New York Has Prepared Great Reception in Honor of Bremen's Crew

By THE CANADIAN PRESS

LAKE STE. AGNES, Que.—The three aviators who were first to make the westward crossing of the Atlantic in the Ford relief plane from the Little Island which had been their refuge, their plane, the Bremen, was left behind, unable to take to the air because of lack of skill or from engine trouble.

The start of the relief plane piloted by Bernt Balchen was made at 7:45 a. m. At 11 p. m. it was reported sighted over Nantuxuan, 235 miles west of Greenly Island, and at 1:10 p. m. it passed over Clarke City, about 250 miles from Lake Ste. Agnes, the plane's immediate destination.

For better security in landing on the lake ice here, a plan arranged by Capt. James Fitzmaurice before the Ford relief plane from the Little Island which had been their refuge, their plane, the Bremen, was left behind, unable to take to the air because of lack of skill or from engine trouble.

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## Cities Record Satisfaction With Managerial Government

(Continued from Page 1)

of places which have returned to old forms are localities that called in managers merely by ordinance.

In only four cities—unless Akron be counted against its wishes as a fifth—has the city manager form of government, after a trial, been repudiated by the voters. These are Waltham, Mass.; Lawton, Okla.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Hot Springs, Ark. In the last case the plan had been installed by an act of the legislature without a popular vote.

Mayor-Manager in Akron "Akron has in fact retained the manager form," says H. C. Atkinson, secretary to the mayor-manager. "Under the charter as amended in 1922, the mayor-manager is elected every two years and is given unusually broad powers. His board of control includes directors of law, safety, finance and public service, all appointed and removable by him. This board awards all city contracts. Civil service employees can be removed for cause by the manager. The city government very closely reflects the ability of the individual chosen as mayor."

The secretary offers his personal conclusion that considering political rivalries in Akron the present plan is most satisfactory. The charter provides for initiative, referendum and recall actions, giving a check by citizens on the exceptional powers of the executive.

As to the experiment in Waltham, a city of about 35,000 people, Henry P. Beal, mayor, declares: "The city manager form of government in Waltham, as tried from 1918 to 1923, can in no way be said to have been successful. One of the best proofs of this is that the people elected the city manager to be mayor under the succeeding form of government and he (the writer) has been in office ever since."

The chief criticisms in Waltham were that the manager plan was autocratic and the council not adequately representative of the wards nor sufficiently inclined to make public discussion of important matters.

Award for Brevity The award for brevity in analyzing what went wrong goes to John J. McMurtry, Mayor of Altoona, Pa







# RADIO

## Two Sides of Radio Patent Monopoly Charge Are Heard

Senate Committee and Courts Must Decide Issue Between R. C. A. and Independents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Is there a radio trust? The fact that Radio Corporation of America directly profits from the sale of or collects a patent royalty on nearly every radio receiving set made in the United States is the basis of the latest line of attack on alleged monopolistic practices in the infant radio industry. The battle of the "independents" was waged on Capitol Hill, where the Senate Committee on Patents has been inquiring into the merits of their charges that patent pooling and license agreements under the patents have built the R. C. A. into a giant trust that is seeking to squelch all competition and to retain most of the profits of the business of the radio.

The fight is between the Radio Protective Association, a recently organized group of independent makers of radio equipment, and the Radio Corporation. It proceeds from the bill introduced by Senator Dill of Washington, providing for forfeiture of patent rights in cases of conviction under laws prohibiting monopoly. There are 11 comparatively small eastern and middle western companies in the group, preferring the charges that combinations of patents are being directed toward restraint of trade, in violation of the antitrust laws.

While admitting that individual patents are inevitable monopolies, the R. P. A. charges the R. C. A. with being merely a "holding company" for a combination of radio patents pooled for the purpose of creating a monopoly of the whole radio trade. Radio casting, the phase of radio best known to the average man, doesn't enter into the controversy, except as the 10 stations of the R. C. A. and affiliated companies are used to provide programs said to perpetuate the hold these concerns have on radio.

The arrangement that today governs by far the bulk of radio equipment production in the United States is that of the whole radio trade. Radio casting, the phase of radio best known to the average man, doesn't enter into the controversy, except as the 10 stations of the R. C. A. and affiliated companies are used to provide programs said to perpetuate the hold these concerns have on radio.

Accordingly, the R. C. A. was formed, and one by one it absorbed the various patents of the other companies now affiliated by license agreements. Today the A. T. & T., the General Electric and the Westinghouse laboratories, and other sources of invention contribute their researches to the R. C. A., which in the communication and sales field, but which leaves the making of radio apparatus to its affiliated interests.

Those cross-license agreements, said Colonel Davis, "did not monopolize the radio. They created it. They did not 'restrain' trade in radio. They removed the restraints which permitted the trade to come into being and marvellously to grow."

It was to protect against "piracy" that the license agreements with the other manufacturers in the radio field were effected, according to Colonel Davis. "There were not enough of the licensor's patents to make a fraction of the infringements," he said. "In the maze of litigation undertaken at first, the Radio Corporation counsel maintained that infringements generally were proved."

But, instead of enforcing their rights as defined by the courts and putting an end to the manufacture of sets by infringing companies, the corporation and the original parties to the "cross-license agreements" decided to license receiving set manufacturers to continue operation. The making of receiving set circuits was licensed, but not tubes or the superheterodyne circuit. A "frank desire for profit" motivated the exception in the case of tubes, as Colonel Davis put it. These, he said, are component parts of the radio circuits and under the law restrictions such as those imposed under "Article 9" may properly be imposed.

That, in substance, was the R. C. A. case presented by its general attorney, Mr. A. T. & T. Are tubes in reality component parts and who holds the tube patents in fact? Is it sufficient for Colonel Davis to argue that replacements of the most of the market for tubes, and the "independents" can take advantage thereof? Does the radio set owner have to pay too much for tubes to go with his receiving set? Do sets cost more because of the royalty agreements under which Atwater Kent and the others produce them?

The first two questions will be answered in the courts. The latter two the R. P. A. wants the Senate to answer by throwing down the patents if they are used to stifle competition. Strangely, none of the 25 licenses has been called in to testify whether or not the royalty agreements impose an oppressive burden on production costs. Far more convincing than the broad argument of Mr. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that concentration of patents defeats the constitutional purpose of the patent laws, would be an argument by Mr. Atwater Kent, or Mr. Powell Crosley, or one of the other licensees, that the R. C. A. had been oppressing them by virtually forcing them to enter the royalty agreements under threat of endless litigation.

Happy-Go-Lucky Lane Orchestra

The concert is heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW and WKW.

Soloists, both instrumental and vocal, a male quartet, a comedy duo, a novelty trio, a mixed quartet and an orchestra of Spartans, will present the Wrigley Review through the Blue Network, Friday evening, April 27, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8, central time).

The Wrigley Review is heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, WKW, WRHM, WREN, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, WRVA, and WJAX.

Oliver Palmer, coloratura soprano of the Palmolive Hour, will occupy the spotlight in its program through the Red Network on Friday evening, April 27, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 9, central time. She will be heard in two charming solos "Il Bacio" (The Kiss) by Arditi and De Koven's "Wild Bird." She will also sing with male voices in the trio from "Faust" and will render a soprano and tenor duet with Paul Oliver.

The details: No Foolin' Ensemble Who Reveals Imagination, from "Here's How" Your What I Need Tenor and soprano duet Dance of the Comedians, from "The Bartered Bride" Soprano orchestra Il Bacio (The Kiss) by Arditi and De Koven's "Wild Bird." Sparkling Bubbles, from "Reverie" Wood-wind novelty All Day Long Ensemble

When Specialty orchestra None But the Lonely Heart Chalkovsky Trio from "Tenderloin" Operatic selection Guitar Novelty Poster-Pochon The Sea Chorus Bass solo Puritan Ensemble Smetana's Symphony orchestra Changes Special orchestra Wild Bird, from "Il Bacio" Dekoven Sweet and Low Down Solo Revelers Southern Skies Ensemble

WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAB, WCHS, WLIT, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WJW, WEHI, WTMJ, KSD, WCOO, WOV, WDAF, WBAP, and KOA will transmit this program.

Carroll Conroy's dance orchestra will present the White Rock concert through the NBC Blue Network, Friday evening, April 27, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The program: She's a Great, Great Girl Ramona (waltz) Orchestra Georgia Moon String Ensemble with Vocal Chorus Medley (fox-trot), Arr. by Conroy WJAX, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAB, WCHS, WLIT, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WJW, WEHI, WTMJ, KSD, WCOO, WOV, WDAF, WBAP, and KOA will transmit this program.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Sterling Ranges and Furnaces Diehl Square Dealer 759-63 Main Street West Sheet Metal Work and Repairs Expert Service

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Now in Stock New Full Fashioned Humming-Bird Silk Hosiery For those women always looking for something a little better. McCURDY & CO.

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## Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEL, Boston (290kc-508m)  
5:35 p. m.—Mme. Berthe T. Dupe, French reading.  
5:45 Positions wanted.  
5:55 Stock market; business news.  
6:05 Duke Rines and his orchestra.  
6:15 News.  
6:25 Big Brother Club: "The Iron Horse."  
7:30 WEAF, Coward Comfort Hour.  
8 WEAF, Lodge Brothers Presentation.  
8:30 WEAF, Hoover Sentinels; Howard time.  
9:01 "Mr. and Mrs." skit.  
9:20 "Chocolate Frogs."  
10 WEAF, Halcyon Stuart Presentation.  
10:30 Radio forecast and weather.  
10:35 Henry Kalls and his orchestra.  
11:05 News.  
11:15 Henry Kalls and his orchestra.  
Tomorrow  
8 a. m.—E. B. Rickett, meteorologist.  
8:35 Looking over the Morning Paper.  
8:45 Tarnassus Trio.  
8:50 WEAF, "Cleopatra."  
9 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.  
10:00 Caroline Cabot.  
11 Friendly Maids.  
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.  
11:30 WEAF, Black Jacks.  
11:55 Friendly Maids.  
12:05 Time, temperature.  
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.  
12:15 Anna Jeanne Johns, soprano; Mar-Edward McHugh, baritone.  
2:30 Al Luttinger's Stock Company.  
2:35 News.  
2:45 WEAF, U. S. Marine Band.  
4:30 Highway bulletin.  
4:32 Edward McHugh, baritone.  
4:35 Talk, Mrs. Sherwood Rollins.  
WNAC, Boston (50kc-461m)  
5 p. m.—Ted and his gang.  
5:30 The Polar Bears.  
6 The Juvenile Guild.  
6:30 WOR, Sunday Dystincts.  
7:15 Time, temperature.  
7:30 Dance program, direction Karl Lohde.  
7:35 Baseball; weather.  
7:40 Rear Admiral Philip Andrews.  
7:45 The Lady of the Ivory.  
7:55 The Four Motormen.  
8:15 Metropolit Theater studio.  
9:15 Metropolit Theater stage show.  
10:15 Time, temperature, and his orchestra.  
11:15 Baseball; news.  
11:30 Mary Pearl and his orchestra.  
Tomorrow  
7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.  
8 News.  
8:10 Boston Information Service.  
8:20 The Polar Bears.  
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.  
10:45 WNAC, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOV, WDAF, KVOO, WPA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, and WJAX will transmit the Palmolive Hour.

STEFFEL SAYS The Steffel Special

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ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Mail this slip today National Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y. 70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y. Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World." Name..... Address..... City..... C.S.M.

11:14 "Al" Genovese's orchestra.

11:45 Walburn time.

WBRO, Wellesley (790kc-541m)

4 m.—Good Cheer service.

12 Midnight Ministry.

WCHS, Portland (290kc-508m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.

10 From WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester (50kc-517m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.

8:30 Studio program.

9:30 Informal studio program.

10:30 News from WEAF.

WJAR, Providence (620kc-451m)

8:30 "Mr. and Mrs." skit.

9 Time: baseball.

9:05 Public roads talk.

9:10 Band concert.

9:45 Joseph Griffin, baritone; Isabelle Masse, accompanist.

WTIC, Hartford (40kc-533m)

8 p. m.—From WEAF.

8:30 Capitol Theater presentation.

10 From WEAF.

10:40 Dance program.

11 From WEAF.

WGJ, Schenectady (790kc-540m)

8 to 9:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

9:30 Mohawk valley history program.

10 From WEAF.

10:30 Caribouland Band.

11 From WEAF.

11:30 Organ recital, Floyd Walter.

WJZ, New York (40kc-451m)

8 p. m.—Retold Tale.

8:30 Ampico Hour.

9 Maxwell Hour.

9:30 Longines time; Michelin program.

10 National String Quartet.

11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (410kc-492m)

8 p. m.—Dodge Brothers Presentation.

8:30 Hoover Sentinels.

9 Howard time; Cabin Door.

9:30 Wayside Inn.

10 Halcyon Stuart presentation.

10:30 Statler's Pennsylvania.

11:30 Arnold Johnson's orchestra.

WOB, Newark (710kc-422m)

8:30 p. m.—Dramatized story.

9 Lott's Dandies.

9:30 N. Y. lecture.

10 Choir Invisible.

11 News; weather.

11:35 Paul Specht and his orchestra.

DESERET FLORA TO BE SAVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Garden clubs are taking up the work of saving Arizona desert flora from vandal hands.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — P. R. Quinlan

FLORIST

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## Future of Prince Rupert Said to Be Bound Up With Peace River

In Spite of Adverse Circumstances the Town Has  
Made Good During the 14 Years  
of Its Existence

By JAMES C. BRADY

Member of Parliament for Skeena, B. C.

OTTAWA—In the heart of British Columbia's noblest scenery of mountain, forest and sea, with her feet bathed by the limpid waters of the Pacific, a harbor unrivaled for its beauty, extent, depth and commercial facilities, Prince Rupert, the youngest port in Canada, stands gazing out on the Pacific, confident that from her strategic position a transcendent opportunity awaits her of becoming a great port in the near future, and of playing a great part in the development of western Canada.

Of course the fact remains that until certain conditions are fulfilled, and certain barriers have been surmounted, her progress will not be so marked or so steady.

### Residents Full of Confidence

The people of Prince Rupert, although full of confidence in the great future that lies ahead, nevertheless realize that the development of the port is cramped owing to conditions that have a national more than a local aspect. The development of our Canadian ports is never a domestic and local issue; it is, and must be, both national and international in its aspect.

The development of the port of Prince Rupert is inseparably bound up with the opening up of the great Peace River country, with its vast possibilities of development. With the opening up of the Peace River country, large revenues would be made available, local industries would come into existence, an effective and economical railway service would develop, production on a large scale would be soon an accomplished fact; local industries that lined up with domestic and foreign markets would be fostered, and a real foundation for national prosperity would be laid.

### Much Progress Made

But in spite of adverse conditions Prince Rupert has made good progress in the 14 years of her existence. When we consider that the clearing of the present town site of Prince Rupert began in 1907, and that the commencement of the present town was not begun until two years later, the growth of the port to its present advanced state has been marked.

The main attraction of Prince Rupert and her greatest asset is her splendid harbor and port facilities. Her water front extends along a deep natural sheltered harbor of over 12 miles in extent. Entering the inner harbor at Digby Island, the visitor sees the government elevator, now leased to the Alberta wheat pool, and through which during the past six months, over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat have passed to foreign ports. Close by is the Ocean Dock, 800 feet

long, which up to the present has not been utilized for the purpose for which it was built, viz., to handle the products of our fisheries and local industries for foreign ports.

### Numerous Fish Companies

Next are the Canadian National and C. P. R. wharves, and in close proximity are the various sheds and offices of the numerous fish companies that market and export the halibut, which is Prince Rupert's outstanding industry. Further along is the famous and historic Cow Bay, the home of Prince Rupert's fishing fleet, and a center of interest to all who love the sea.

Every day throughout the fishing season the water front is lined with halibut trawlers coming in with the loads from the fishing banks, or busy loading supplies at the numerous warehouses along the water front, getting ready again for sea.

### Fishing Aided Greatly

Here Prince Rupert is seen at its best, and here one gets in touch with the real life of the people of this great fishing center. Here one sees a spirit, an energy, a buoyancy that declares in unmistakable language that the sea makes Prince Rupert, and that without the great harvest of the sea she could not have grown as she has done.

Two other places of interest along the waterfront call for special mention: the government drydock and the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage plant. Beyond building two government Merchant Marine boats, very little use has been made of this splendidly equipped drydock. This is regrettable in view of the fact that over \$2,500,000 were spent in its construction. At present only minor repairs to sea-going vessels are being done, and the construction of small craft engaged in the fishing trade.

### Record Cold Storage Plant

The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage plant, at Seal Cove, is the largest fish cold storage plant on the American Continent, and is visited by tourists at all times of the year. Built in 1911, it is used exclusively for the cold storage of fish. It operates throughout the whole year, and has an unusual payroll of over \$300,000. It handles on an average over 20,000 pounds of fish, operates a large fleet of fishing vessels, manufactures 100 tons of ice each day, and has a cold storage capacity of 50,000 tons. Altogether it is a most up-to-date plant, and it is in the hands of a most efficient management.

The population of Prince Rupert is between 7000 and 8000. The city has one high school and four public schools with a school enrollment of over 1000 children.

### Many Industries Active

Contiguous to Prince Rupert are the great canneries of the Skeena, various sawmills, lumber camps, great mining deposits of Portland

Canal, Alice Arm, Anyox, Smithers, the fertile villages of the Buckley, Naas, Francois, Ootsa Lake District, Burns Lake District, Terrace, Queen-Charlotte Islands, all undergoing development in a manner that indicates a decided movement of progress and steady development.

To one who loves nature and its beauties where the glories of land and water are seen at their best, to take a trip along the British Columbia coast from Vancouver to Prince Rupert, calling at Stewart, Anyox, and the Queen-Charlotte Islands is to see the most classic scenery in the world.

Prince Rupert will undoubtedly come into its own, but, for some time yet there will be an upward climb. A greater effort must be made to encourage population and capital to come amongst us and help develop our great resources. Industries must be encouraged, market facilities made available, and an earnest effort made by both governments to give to British Columbia those transportation facilities which are absolutely necessary for the growth and development of country like Central British Columbia.

## Where the Halibut Are, There Do the Sea Gulls Gather



The Above is a Typical Scene at Prince Rupert, B. C., and Occurs Whenever the Fishing Fleet Reaches Port From the Fishing Grounds With Their Huge Cargoes of Halibut.

## Busy Scene on the Waterfront at Prince Rupert, B. C.

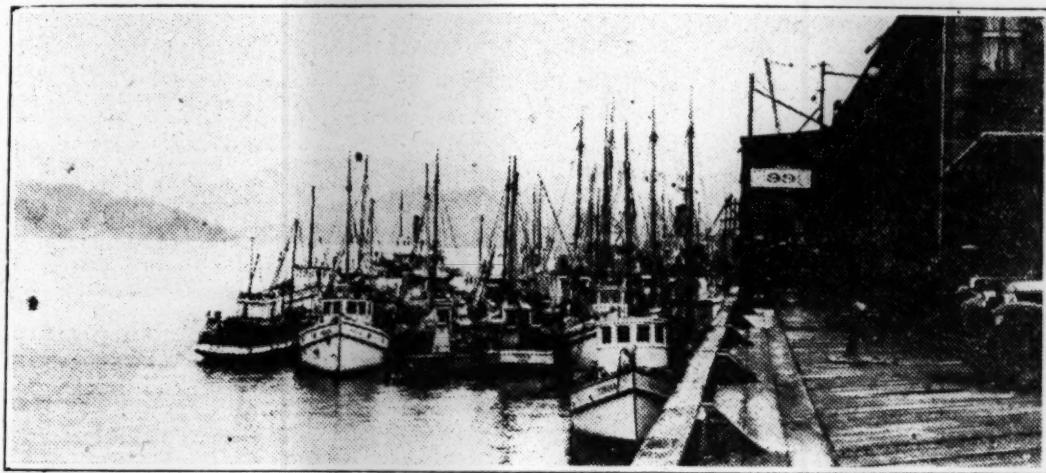


Photo Was Taken at the Moment When Part of the Halibut Fleet Was Landing Its Catch, Which Amounted to 500,000 Pounds.

## Slow Trip Down Persian Gulf Very Interesting to Traveler

Steamer a Small Trader With Spacious Cabins and Cozy  
Salon, and Fare No Higher Than Living Ashore  
—Landing Denied at Dubai

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BASRA—When I told my friend Jones, editor of the Times of Mesopotamia at Basra, that I had booked the "fast mail" to Bombay, he urged me to change to the slower ship which makes a dozen ports between Basra and India. "For," he explained, "this is distinctly one of the most interesting parts of the world, little visited, unchanged for centuries, definitely off the beaten track. And some of the ports, especially Maskat, are like nothing else anywhere."

After this, as you may fancy, I changed to the "slow mail." It was not difficult, inasmuch as there

was but one other passenger. I, therefore, was able to obtain that desired prize of every traveler, a cabin to myself. I had the attention of several "boys," the captain himself paid heed to my comfort, and the chief engineer made special effort to entertain me with a variety of story and anecdote of these regions. This, I submit, is the ideal method of traveling, much to be preferred to "de luxe," "first" and "jazz" orchestras. A writing-person what an ideal environment in which to labor!

The steamer was a small British trader, exceedingly comfortable and well-found, having spacious cabins and a cozy little salon. And the fare, considering the time of the passage, amounted to no more than

the cost of passing a similar period ashore. Yet in no travel advertisements anywhere, in no "handbooks" and in no highly garnished tourist literature, will you find this line mentioned. I knew naught of it until I arrived in Basra. But I have found from a good deal of experience that the best means of getting from one place to another are not to be discovered in other parts of the world. Make your journey from point to point, nor concern yourself with the next "lap" until you are ready for it.

### A Slow Steamer

Of all the illustrations of this that I have yet encountered the voyage by slow steamer down the Persian Gulf is the outstanding. The traveler by it is as far from the usual path of journeying as he can get without discomfort, expense and possible insecurity. He is touching ports where the variety of story and anecdote of these regions, this, I submit, is the ideal method of traveling, much to be preferred to "de luxe," "first" and "jazz" orchestras. A writing-person what an ideal environment in which to labor!

The steamer was a small British trader, exceedingly comfortable and well-found, having spacious cabins and a cozy little salon. And the fare, considering the time of the passage, amounted to no more than

European raiment is still something to be wondered at, where there are people of types seen nowhere else, where the remotest of antiquity seems close at hand and where the world itself is another world entirely from that to which you and I are accustomed. This is, I venture to say, as unique a journey as there is through all the seas; yet, be you a city dweller, ask your nearest tourist agency about it and see what information you can glean.

Very well, then, having perhaps wasted too much time already upon digressions, let us embark upon the next little British steamer Barpoia, whose sailing moment, the blue peter, is already flying from the fore-stay. There are 75 miles of the Tigris before we reach the waters of the Gulf, and everyone of these miles is lined with date-palms except where a cluster of native huts overhangs the river like a South Sea village beside its blue lagoon, or the highly embellished palace of some sheik or lesser Sultan finds its fantastic reflection in the quiet water.

Early in the morning we are awakened by the ceasing of the pro-chains, yonder, several miles away, its cream-white buildings covering a jutting promontory, lies Bushire, chief Persian city in the gulf, town of the British "political agent" for this region, and so on. Dhows and all sorts of strange native craft are on their way out to us, and presently alongside and about our decks is such a babel as only Persians and Arabs can make.

Barred From Dubai  
We are unable to go ashore at Bushire, for the tarry is too short and the distance too great; but we fail not to see considerable of the native life as it seethes and clamors alongside and about our decks. And it leaves something of its substance with us in the form of a score of deck passengers as we weigh anchor and steam away for the little town of Dubai on the Arabian side of the Gulf. How our eyes rest longingly

## Eminent Lecturers Prepare for Visit to Palace of Peace

Summer Courses Arranged  
for Student Throng by  
Local Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The sixth year of The Hague Academy of International Law promises to be an important one, owing to the standing of the lecturers for this summer's courses, and the increasing number of students expected to assemble at the Palace of Peace. The first session of the 1928 courses will be from July 2 to July 27, the second session will start on July 30 ending on August 25.

Lecturers will be present from all parts of the world including Arthur K. Kuhn, a New York city barrister; Mr. Martens, Peruvian minister at Rio de Janeiro, and Prof. L. M. Quintana from the University of Buenos Aires. Authorities like Monsieur de Lapradelle, law professor of the Paris University, and Dr. Hans Wehberg, the well known German pacifist and editor of the *Friedenswarte*, appear on the lecture list. There are in all 24 lecturers from 15 different countries.

More than 400 students representing over 44 nationalities attended in 1927, a majority of them had completed their ordinary law studies or already occupied some office. While in former years the number of Dutch students predominated, in 1927 they were for the first time in the minority, only representing 47 per cent of the total. This shows that the academy's good reputation is spreading abroad. The 1928 courses will be free of charge. The secretariat of the Auditors Association, room 50, Palace of Peace, The Hague, will provide all particulars to prospective students.

1000 JOIN MIAMI CHAMBER  
MIAMI, Fla.—The Chamber of Commerce here, recently reorganized, took in 1000 new members from among the citizens of Miami.

## RESIGNATION FROM TOC H IS EXPLAINED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald has resigned his membership with the ToC H organization and has given his reasons for doing so. A short while back there was some discussion as to whether a Unitarian minister might be appointed as a padre in the movement, and the decision was against doing so.

Mr. MacDonald writes: "I had no idea that any old controversy was to be raised in the course of the administration of ToC H affairs. 'Is a Unitarian a Christian?' is a very interesting topic of theological controversy, but I am sure you will understand that it is not for me to take sides in it. If ToC H does so, then I must not be mixed up in the trouble that will arise. A Unitarian minister, for instance, who has been discredited by your association, may quite properly say to me, 'You are supporting my disqualification and helping to insult my faith,' and to that I honestly believe I have no adequate and conscientious reply."

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## WOMEN VOTERS' STUDY PROGRAM HAS WIDE FIELD

Changing Order in Politics Depicted at Convention by Jane Addams

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Politics of concern to the citizenry of the United States as a whole rather than measures of special interest to women are features of the long double program which the convention of the National League of Women Voters here has adopted either for legislative action or for study by the various local state groups in the organization's constituency.

Farm relief, regulation of public utilities, immigration, stabilization of employment, permanent registration, the World Court and arbitration treaties are among the questions of national importance which will receive the women's attention during the next two years.

Along with these problems the women will regard the continuing operation of the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy act as "unfinished business" which they should attempt to carry through and will work for other projects in the fields of education, child welfare, women in industry, and removal of legal discriminations against women.

One ticket nominated  
Only one ticket was brought in by the nominating committee virtually assuring the re-election of Miss Belle Sherwin as president. Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of St. Louis is the only new name among the vice-presidents, those up for re-election being Miss Katharine Ludington of Hartford, Conn., Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Girard, O. Mrs. Henry Steffens of Detroit was named recording secretary to succeed Mrs. Arthur Ringland of Washington, D. C., who declined a renomination and Mrs. Frank P. Hixon of Washington was re-nominated as treasurer. The new directors are Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith of Farmington, Conn., Mrs. Harry Whitney of Kennett Square, Pa., Mrs. Charles M. Curtis of Chicago, Mrs. George Hoxie of Kansas City, with the following renominations: Mrs. Mary O. Cowper of Wilmington, N. C., Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Ernest J. Mott of San Francisco.

When we like doing, goes picking up guns to settle their differences with each other, said Arthur Bullard at the only mass meeting of the convention, in which Miss Jane Addams pointed to women's responsibility toward governments; Count Storza, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, indicated that democracy is the answer to citizenship problems, and Edward C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work declared that adult education holds the key to the questions confronting voters, both at home and abroad.

Definite Standard Demanded  
At Geneva they are trying to define what constitutes a war of aggression and at Washington they are seeking terms to express what constitutes a war of defense, said Mr. Bullard, but in his opinion the effort to arrive at a precise statement upon which to base agreements to end war will make little progress if it leaves each nation free to determine for itself when recourse to arms is legitimate defense.

"Nations, like individuals, are sure to lose their objectivity, if not their temper, as soon as a controversy becomes serious," he said. "Somehow we must bring into the definition the idea of some outside legal judgment. We must substitute the judgment of a jury of peers for the individual decision of the individual nation. Unless we substitute international judgment for national impulse, we must expect the same confusion in the future as marked the World War in which each nation was quite simply convinced that it was fighting a war of defense. However, if this idea of some international judicial machinery is incorporated in the definition there is not much difference

once whether we work from the Washington or the Geneva end, from defense or from aggression.

Meeting on Common Ground  
"There may be political reasons for preferring one method or the other, for acclaiming one and denouncing the other. But natural science would join with common sense in saying: 'Let us work at the problem from both ends at once.' The nearer we can come to making both definitions, one starting from offense, the other from defense, meet in the middle, the less room there will be left for dueling."

Mr. Lindeman declared that education should be sought in terms of its capacity to render government responsive to the people in a realistic sense, to transform industry into an instrument for human welfare, to utilize accumulating leisure for creative ends and to encourage dynamic fellowship.

"The protest against democracy is but the last effort of a defeated army," asserted Count Storza in his defense of democratic forms of government, which, he declared, have seen more wisely into the future than the greatly advertised autocracies in foreign as well as in domestic politics.

Old-Time Politics Challenged  
Miss Addams referred to charges that the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy act and the proposed child labor amendment are "bolshie-vistic" and declared that those who make the charges are governed by post-war fears that the Russian revolution is the beginning of abrogation of the rights of private property. A discussion of the two questions on their merits, she said, "would be valuable to the entire country."

Asserting that "the usefulness of the old-fashioned political party is being challenged as never before," Miss Addams remarked: "while we have no Labor party, no piece of legislation affecting labor is brought into Congress before the American Federation of Labor has been directly or indirectly consulted. We have no business men's party and yet the National Association of Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations maintain headquarters in Washington that their interests may be safeguarded."

We have no third estate representing the profession, but the American Bar Association would inevitably be consulted before any change would be advocated in legal procedure. And the most striking piece of popular legislation of this country was achieved not by either of the great political parties, but by a voluntary agency called the Anti-Saloon League.

Freedom in Schoolroom  
If this is to be an American development of the party system, she asked, "may not the League of Women Voters in time come to be the unofficial representative of women's interests, depending for the success of its legislation upon the appeal and argument they can make to right-thinking men and women, irrespective of their party affiliations?"

OREGON STUDIES ARID AREAS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
EUGENE, Ore.—Possibilities of new economic development, in the dry and outwardly unpromising surface of a large area of eastern Oregon, now devoted almost entirely to dry wheat farming and grazing, will be determined in an expert research investigation of this region in which Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of Oregon, is now engaged.

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## Ideal for 'Parent Who Understands' Set by Educator

Home and School Activities in Teaching Overlapping, Dr. Hill Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sympathy, imagination, and the ability to see things from the child's standpoint are indispensable qualities for "parents who understand," according to Dr. Patty Smith Hill, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who presided at a conference on "The Understanding Parent" at the Parents' Exposition in Grand Central Palace here.

Dr. Hill declared that parents who aspire to understand their child must learn not only from books and lectures, but must make a study of their own child and his problems and profit by their experiences so as to acquire wisdom. They must realize that the concrete situations which arise in the home present opportunities for training the child's habits and tastes, and that the opportunity for informal learning which the home offers is often more valuable than the abstract learning acquired in school, she said.

She described the home and the school as the "two great institutions of learning for the child," and declared that at the present time there is too much overlapping in their activities. "Schools and teachers are trying to teach what the home and parents should teach," she said.

Receives Service Medal  
A medal for "distinguished service in parental education in the city of New York" was presented to Dr. Hill by George Hecht, publisher of "Children, the Magazine for Parents," and Robert E. Simon, president of the United Parents' Association of Greater New York Schools.

The difference between modern progressive educational methods and the schoolroom of the older régime was described by Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, founder of the New Education Fellowship and principal of Presham Heights School, Farnham, England.

Mrs. Ensor declared that a "wise freedom," ready interest in the work on the part of the pupils, individual treatment for every child, and an easy, harmonious atmosphere are the distinguishing marks of the modern progressive schoolroom.

Freedom in Schoolroom  
"Freedom in a schoolroom means self-discipline, self-government," she said. "There should be opportunity for the children to express themselves instead of being forced along certain lines. There may be a wonderful display of discipline in a schoolroom where the children are only imitating what is set before them. But they are only acting mechanically. You have not awakened their interest."

"The child should do its work from interest and not in response to such outside impulses as punishment, awards, marks, prizes. When the child has learned to work by himself, to plan his time and to use

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books himself there is more likelihood that he will go on learning after he has left school.  
"Under the old system the teacher was active—she was the central point of the picture—and the child was passive. Under the new method the teacher is passive and the children are active."

Emphasis on Character Building  
Mrs. Ensor declared that the function of the school as a character builder must be considered at least of equal importance with its function of imparting knowledge.

Training children in international friendship is emphasized by the booth of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children which displays several exhibits by which it is awakening children to an interest in the young folks of other nations.

One of its prominent features is the display of Japanese dolls which were sent as "ambassadors of good will" from the children of Japan to those of the United States. Another is the Mexican friendship school bags which represent another good will project. They will be sent by children of the United States to Mexican children as a token of the interest American children take in their southern neighbors.

I. C. C. DECLARES BUSES SHOULD BE REGULATED  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Motorbus transportation has reached maturity and deserves to be put on an equality with railroads and trolley cars under federal regulation. This is the conclusion of the Interstate Commerce Commission which recommends enactment by Congress of regulatory laws based on the commission's own investigation. Buses for passengers should be regulated, it is stated, but it is still held too early to regulate lines carrying express or freight.

Bus transportation is a great and growing form of communication, the commission holds. It should now accept the responsibilities which its elder brothers, steam and trolley roads, as well as water carriers, have long known.

SHORE-LINE ROAD PROPOSED  
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
SAN FRANCISCO—A shore-line boulevard 100 feet wide from this city to Monterey is being discussed by the governing bodies of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz Counties. The highway would pass through some of the finest scenery in California. It is said, would cost upward of \$5,300,000, and would require 15 years to build.

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## Good Manners in the Woods Urged as One of Best Fire Preventives

Use Care at All Times, Pleads Department of Agriculture—Break Matches, Stamp Out Camp Fire and Report All Blazes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The exercise of "good manners" in the woods is being urged by the United States Department of Agriculture as one of the greatest contributions to the prevention of forest fires. More than 72 per cent of the fires during the past year are known to have been caused by man and 12 per cent by lightning. The causes of a little more than 15 per cent are unknown.

Good woods manners, it is pointed out, include care with fire at all times—especially by building only small camp fires in cleared spaces and never leaving them until they are out; breaking matches in two before throwing them away, and never discarding any object capable of starting fire.

The Forest Service asks the help of all woods visitors in stamping out, or drenching with water, any small fire, and in reporting promptly any large blaze to forest officers or land owners.

During the present fiscal year, 36 states co-operating in forest-fire prevention under the Clarke-McNary law will receive from the Federal Government a total of \$876,911. State and private funds budgeted for forest protection during the year total \$2,890,000 which, combined with the federal appropriation amounts to less than 40 per cent of the \$10,200,000 which it is estimated would be necessary to provide adequate fire protection to state and private forest lands in the United States.

United States Adding Steadily to Acreage of National Forests  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Nearly 3,000,000 acres have been, or were being, acquired for eastern national forests at the close of the fiscal year 1927. Under the authorization of the National Forest Reservation Commission,

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in the White Mountain district. If this should be acquired, the commission says that a portion of the timber will not be cut.

Oregon Lumber Company  
Re-seeds Cut-Over Area  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Ore.—With logging operations laying bare vast acreage in the Northwest each year, the largest operators are beginning to realize the importance of reforestation, and an experimental planting of 10,000 pine and redwood seedlings to supplement the policy of leaving fir seed trees when logging has been completed by the Booth-Kelly-Lumber Company. This is the first among Oregon fir lumber manufacturers to adopt methods to keep lands permanently productive.

Seedlings for the experiment were supplied by the nursery maintained co-operatively by the state forest school at the Oregon Agricultural College, and the Federal Government under the Clarke-McNary law.

The chief aim of the project has been the natural production of the original species by the adoption of a seed tree policy and the skillful handling of slash disposal. The work so far promises to be highly successful, but the Booth-Kelly Company is going further and making more complete checks to contribute to public forestry knowledge in the region by some plantings of other species.

A forest nursery was established in 1919 to raise seedlings with which to plant devastated lands. The commission plans to increase the capacity of this nursery to a yearly output of about 1,000,000 two-year old seedlings of white pine, spruce and larch, which would be sufficient for the planting of more than 1000 acres.

The outstanding work of the commission during the year was its request that the Secretary of Agriculture examine and submit recommendations upon a valuable and heavily timbered tract of 22,000 acres

BALTIMORE, MD.  
We Bind  
Bibles, Hymn



## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## For the Honor of Lord Jeff

By GORDON HILLMAN

MR. ALEXANDER MCKAIG was a small person, inclined to roundness, and possessed of a very freckled face. His parents had suddenly decided that Alexander should go to boarding school, so he sat amidst his belongings in Jeffrey House, Hilliard School, and wished that the powers that be had decided to give him a room-mate.

There was nothing at all to do save read his Latin grammar, and Alexander's experience in other schools had taught him that on the following day and every day thereafter, he would undoubtedly be forced to face the mysterious declensions of Latin nouns and the adventures of Æneas, en route from Troy to Rome.

Therefore Alexander put his head into his trunk and practically disappeared. He was still searching among mysterious pieces of wood, tin and twine, when the Welcome Committee opened the door and proceeded to wait upon him.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, locally known as "The Squirrel," was its head, and Master Bowles was as large and long as Alexander was small.

"Hey," said he, "who's in this room?"

"Me!" said Alexander ungrammatically, and appearing like a jack-in-the-box.

"What's your name, Freshman?" Alexander had lost something, and he wanted to find it. He returned to the trunk, and said "Alec McKaig" from its depths.

"He says his name's Alec-McKegg," said the surprised Master Bowles. "Hey, come out!"

"What?" asked Alexander, and reappeared.

"Do you play baseball?" asked Master Bowles.

"Are you out for the hockey team?" inquired Tubby Dennis.

"How about coxing the crew?" said the Snowshoe Rabbit.

"Stick your name down for the tennis matches," said Master Mitchell Osborne Van Alstyne Sidney, better known as Sherlock Holmes.

Alexander put down the trunk lid and sat on it. "No!" he said.

"Why not?" asked Master Bowles. "How about coming out for the honor of Lord Jeff?" demanded the Snowshoe Rabbit.

"Who's he?" asked the surprised Alexander.

"This house, Jeffrey House. Every year the Lord Jeffs play inter-house matches and every year we get licked in everything. Now, we've got the worst lot of freshmen I ever did see. None of 'em can do anything."

"Oh," said Alexander and rummaged. Presently he said, "Well, if they beat you in baseball 'n' hockey and everything, why don't you think up some new kind of a competition?"

## The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany  
Dear Editor:  
I should like to enter into correspondence with a girl in America. I am 16 years of age, attend high school in Hamburg, and have been studying English for four years. Now I should like to perfect my knowledge of the English language. Therefore I should be glad if I could enter into correspondence in English or German with someone of my own age.  
Gretel M.  
[Translated from German.]

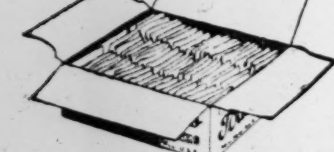
Elwood, Indiana  
Dear Editor:  
I have read and enjoyed the Mail Bag for a long time. Now I would like to join the merry boys and girls of the Mail Bag.  
We do not take the Monitor, but I read it almost every day. I find it helps me in my study of European history, which I like very much. There are many questions our teacher asks us concerning Europe today. I usually find something about them in the Monitor.  
I am 15 years old and would like to correspond with any girl in Europe or in our own country.  
I like music and many different forms of athletics, especially winter sports and basketball.  
Indiana is a very interesting state. Southern or hilly Indiana consists of a succession of uplands and lowlands which run nearly north and south.  
These rocks and hills were caused many centuries ago by the great glaciers which came down from the north. They melted here in this region leaving all the rocks and other things they had collected as they came down.  
Elwood is in the north central portion of the State. We have but

few hills around us and the soil is fertile. A great deal of farming and manufacturing is done around here. Indiana has seven state parks, all of which are extremely interesting. One of these has a canyon in it which has been carved by the action of running water out of limestone. There are many things concerning Indiana which I should be glad to tell anyone about.  
I like to write, and will answer all letters that come to me.  
Opal C.

Eastbourne, England  
Dear Editor:  
I am very fond of riding and would like to get in contact with some boy in America who is also very fond of riding and likes horses.  
I live at Newbury and am 13 years old and go to school in Sussex by the Sea.  
My mother told me about the Mail Bag last holidays and I am very eager to contribute.  
Bobbie B.

The following would like to receive letters:  
Girls  
Irma V. (12), Hamburg, Ger.  
Helen E. (12), York, Eng.  
Catherine S. (11), Akron, O.  
Clarence M. (12), Columbus, O.—from Japan and China.  
Margaret F. (11), Longmeadow, Mass.  
Josephine R. (15), Columbus, O.  
Audrey K. (12), Glendale, Calif.  
Eileen C. (13), Longmeadow, Mass.  
Audrey R. (10, older girl), La Crosse, Wis.—from abroad.  
Nancy J. (12), Kent, O. (Interested in Girl Scouts).  
Boys  
Charlie H. (17), Santa Maria, Calif.  
Frederic E. (13), Longmeadow, Mass.  
Reginald W. (Newport News, Va.)  
Byron L. (12), Walla Walla, Wash. (Interested in stunts).  
Anthony S. (12), Calif.—from France.

## A Fresh Carton of Toasterettes—Each Month



Several readers of The Christian Science Monitor inform us that our carton of EDUCATOR Toasterettes (averaging 300 crackers the carton) lasts them about one month.

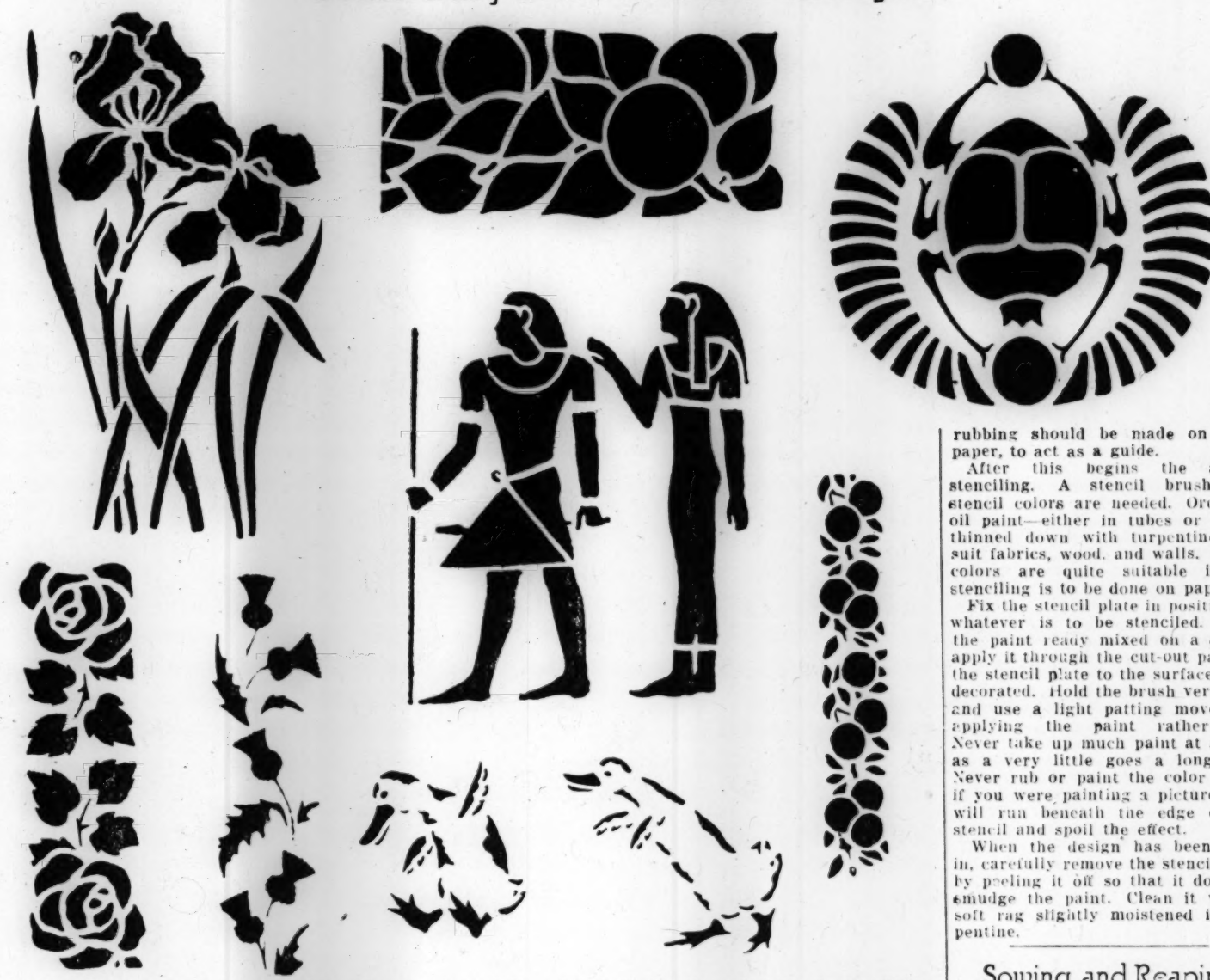
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## Some Easy and Attractive Designs



For Decorating Your Note Paper, the Brown Paper Jackets of Your School Books, Your Cushion Covers, Your Curtains, or for a Frieze Around the Walls of Your Room.

## Stenciling for Home and School

STENCILING, which was known to the Florentines as early as the fifteenth century, is a very easy and interesting way of making pictures or decorating things. Whatever the material, whether it be paper, cardboard, wood, or fabric it can be attractively stenciled.

A tiny bird or butterfly decorating your notepaper, a spray of flowers enlivening the brown-paper jackets of your school books, and a frieze around the walls of your own room are three charming suggestions. Cushion covers, curtains, boxes, pottery, shoe bags, and numerous other things can be quickly transformed into bright and inviting objects.

Ready-cut stencils can be bought quite cheaply, but those who wish to be original can design and cut their own stencil plates. Carefully draw a simple design on oiled paper. This can be made by soaking a tough paper in linseed oil and then leaving it for two or three weeks to dry.

Unless you are a good artist you will perhaps find it easier to draw the design on a separate piece of paper and then with the aid of carbon paper transfer it to the oiled paper. Lay the design on the oiled

paper, with the carbon paper between, and firmly trace over the outline with a sharp pencil. The design should be simple, bold and with very little detail. Plenty of "frees" should be allowed for. The fies are the parts of the stencil paper which come between and join the cut-out portions of the design.

A proper stencil knife is really needed to cut out the design. If, however, one is not available, use a very sharp ordinary penknife, holding the blade upright between the thumb and first finger. While cutting, hold the oiled paper flat onto a piece of plate glass, or a large upturned china dish. This insures the edges of the design being clearly cut without leaving any sign of raggedness which would entirely spoil the outline. Special care must be taken in cutting corners and sharp angles to see that they are cleanly cut. When the design has been cut a trial

rubbing should be made on plain paper, to act as a guide. After this begins the actual stenciling. A stencil brush and stencil colors are needed. Ordinary oil paint—either in tubes or tins—thinned down with turpentine will suit fabrics, wood, and walls. Water colors are quite suitable if the stenciling is to be done on paper.

Fix the stencil plate in position on whatever is to be stenciled. With the paint ready mixed on a saucer apply it through the cut-out parts of the stencil plate to the surface to be decorated. Hold the brush vertically and use a light patting movement, applying the paint rather dry. Never take up much paint at a time as a very little goes a long way. Never rub or paint the color on as if you were painting a picture or it will run beneath the edge of the stencil and spoil the effect.

When the design has been filled in, carefully remove the stencil plate by peeling it off so that it does not smudge the paint. Clean it with a soft rag slightly moistened in turpentine.

## Sowing and Reaping

WATCH FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Don't watch for the wind when you're sowing your seed. We don't know which way it will blow. The garden is waiting, the seed's in your hand. There's one thing to do.

That's to sow.

Don't hunt for the clouds when there's raining to be had. Look up where the blue is so deep. The gold of the fields shows that harvest is here. We've one thing to do.

That's to reap.

Key to puzzle published April 19: (1) Phoenix, (2) Bismarck, (3) Adelaide, (4) Stanley, (5) St. Paul, (6) Buffalo, (11) Concord, (8) Montgomery, (9) St. Louis.

## CAMP FOR BOYS

CAAMP JUNIOR ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Boys 6 to 13 years  
July 2 to August 25  
Low Entrance Address  
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL  
162 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

## KEEBEC

A summer camp for boys, 8 to 15 years, situated at Kippinburg, Maine, is under Christian leadership, where your boy will be trained to live properly with other boys, enjoy outdoor life, and wholesome food, rest, and nights, play, fishing, riding, archery, tennis, to climb a tree, study nature, and write letters. The fee \$20.00 covers all expenses at camp. REV AND MRS. C. L. STEVENS SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS.

## RANCHO ALDEANO (RUSTIC CAMP FOR BOYS)

"AN IDEAL CAMP WITH AN IDEAL" Situated 25 miles above Sonoma, Calif. Near Sequia Nat'l Park. The establishment is limited to Christian children subject to final decision by trustees. Two groups—The Cubs, 8 and 9 years; the Pinks, 10 and 14 years. Ten to twelve boys in each group. Full tenting and horseback if desired. \$10.00. A. F. EATLEY, Director. EAST HEBRON, N. H.

## ROBIN HOOD HERRICKS, ME.

A camp for study boys. The Safety, Happiness and Comfort of the boys are our first consideration, and our ideal is to do some real good for each boy. All the advantages of a Lake—without the expense. Tuition \$350.00. For booklet and complete information write MR. FREDERICK B. LITTLEFIELD 19 Chalmers Road, West Somerville, Mass.

## An Ideal Camp for Boys of All Ages

## CAMP ROPIOA

Expressing our standard of thought REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine. GEO. A. STANLEY, Director RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

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## JOYZELLE

IN THE OZARKS Monte Ne, Arkansas. Sixth season. Art and recreational college. Land and water sports. Crafts. Dramatics. Art. French. General Tutoring. JOYZELLE tries to instill in each of her girls the knowledge that as she reflects the spirit of joy she finds freedom, beauty, joy and laughter. To book address IRIS ARVISTHOF, Director, 112 E. Seventh Street, Little Rock, Ark. Admitted only in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Mrs. Norman White's CAMP MAYFLOWER

A camp for Junior Girls on Cape Cod. Established 1915. Interviews in New York and Boston. Free literature. Write to MRS. NORMAN WHITE Orleans, Mass.

## KOHANNA FOR GIRLS

Land and water sports. Canoeing, Hiking, Horseback Riding, Crafts, Dramatics. Free literature. Write to Mrs. Madeleine Turner 1215 Blackstone Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

## SANDSTONE CAMP

Five hours from Chicago on famous Green Lake, where the girls are 8 to 21 years, in three divisions. Twenty counselors. Instruction in all sports, dramatics, art, riding, dancing, tutoring. Screened bungalows. For booklet address MRS. ESTHER C. DUNHAM 211 Carberry Apts., Omaha, Neb.

## Camp Newfoundland

for girls of all ages is located on the shore of Long Lake, at Harrison, Me.

A quarter of a mile of white sand beach makes bathing enjoyable. All land and water sports, canoeing, horseback riding, handicraft, jewelry and metal, crafts, dramatics, housework, dancing, overnight camping trips, motor mountain trips. Screened tents for sleeping and separate dressing rooms for each tent. This group is for the first season. Staff of twenty teachers is complete. Admitted only in The Christian Science Monitor. For booklet address MRS. W. FORTON 18 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

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Lake Morey Fairlee, Vt.

Offers Daughters of Discriminating Parents—an unusual Camp Service. Limited Membership. References Required.

## LAKE MOREY CLUB

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## Current Events

## American Forest Week

THIS week, April 22 to 28, is American Forest Week, and during it more than 100 organizations are uniting to bring home to all citizens of America, including its boys and girls, a better understanding of the value of trees and the great need for their careful conservation.

It is not difficult to understand why such a campaign is necessary, when we examine the past and present statistics of forest growth. It is estimated that the forest area of the United States was originally 822,000,000 acres, whereas there are only 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest today. When we remember that the population of the country is increasing at about the rate of 1,000,000 a year, and that, of course, the demand for wood products is increasing in proportion, it is clear that the time is approaching when wood and its products will be an expensive luxury unless something is done.

Fortunately, it is quite possible to do something, for there are said to be 81,000,000 acres of idle forest land—needing nothing but planting—and according to figures supplied by the United States Forest Service, the net annual growth in the United States can ultimately be increased to over four times the present production. But businesslike forestry methods and practices must be put into operation, and both the public and forest officials must cooperate in all possible steps for the prevention of forest fires.

## The Chinaman Finds a Solution

The Chinese are naturally a peaceable people but they have for many years now been much tried by the warlike and robber-like activities of their over lords, and by bands of bandits who roam the country. So greatly has this evil increased that it was felt by many that a violent revolution was almost inevitable. But now, the Chinaman even now does not openly resist. He is doing something else, however, and in increasing numbers—he is simply departing from a country where he can find no protection in his daily pursuits.

## CAMP FOR BOYS

ADVENTURE ISLAND IN REEF BAY, WISCONSIN. CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

## CAPE COD CAMPS FOR BOYS

Mashpee Island, Buzzards Bay, Mass. Every boy over ten years old. All boys born to swim in the delightful salt water of Buzzards Bay. Tenting—fishing—tramping—hunting—swimming—boating—camping—unexcelled wash-baths—bathing—chickens—of a large private owned island—Boston. The Cape Cod Camp for Boys. The Cape Cod Camp for Boys. The Cape Cod Camp for Boys. 119 South St., Boston, Mass., or C. C. Wood, 118 Roman St., Boston, N. Y.

## Cleveland Lodge

ON CAPE COD A Camp for Boys With distinct educational advantages, at a moderate price, located on an island in Buzzards Bay. CHARLES C. ALFORD, Director 118 Roman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Mowglis

School of the Open Twenty-Six Year. Named by permission of Rudyard Kipling. The aims are: Fair play, good sportsmanlike cooperation, character. The enrollment is limited to Christian children subject to final decision by trustees. Two groups—The Cubs, 8 and 9 years; the Pinks, 10 and 14 years. Ten to twelve boys in each group. Full tenting and horseback if desired. \$10.00. A. F. EATLEY, Director. EAST HEBRON, N. H.

## CAMP ZAKOLO

Long Lake Harrison, Me. For Boys 7 to 17 years. Sports under instruction of well-known college athletes. Woodcraft, campcraft, nature study, arts and sciences under direction of Charles M. Lamphere, Dean of American Camps. Special instruction given to physical exercises by Hans Nordoff, Physical Director of Harvard University Freshmen. Cuisine under supervision of Andrew Grant, Harvard Varsity Chef. Enrollment limited to 100 boys. For illustrated booklet write to "ZAKOLO" Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Mass. Telephone Porter 0128.

## Pack trips back into the mountains on pinto ponies—campfires and shelter tents under the great pines—guides to show the way and tell the wilderness' story—

## The PRINCIPIA

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Girls' Mountain Camp OPENS JULY 23

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# Musical Events Theaters—News of Art

## The Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago. WITH the pomp of sound that are contained in the final section of Respighi's "Pines of Rome," the Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its thirty-seventh season to a close April 21. In a little speech made at the close of the program, Mr. Stock opined that the season had been, in many respects, the most successful in the history of the organization and his belief was substantially based. Certainly the standard of symphonic performance has been very high and the worth of the programs more than ordinarily great. Moreover, as soloists are a necessary adjunct to a series of orchestral concerts, those who have appeared this season in Orchestra Hall have been of larger brilliance than has been evident in the majority of the artists who have been heard in previous years.

Few "classics" heard. One of the notable features of the season's repertoire has been the small attention paid to the music of Beethoven. This circumstance has been due to the conviction—a just one, it would seem—that the conductor who has the public, fed to something like over-repletion with works by the Bonn master last season, would welcome a temporary cessation of them in the course of this one. So all of the Beethoven has been heard in the Marion Fiebner from the "Eroica" symphony and the third "Leonore" overture. But in general, what is rather invidiously known as the "classics" have occupied a comparatively small space in Mr. Stock's scheme of art. Nothing by Haydn has been played, one work by Handel—a modernized version of some pieces from the "Water Music"—has been interpreted, two by Schubert, two by Schumann and two by Weber. But Mr. Stock dealt lovingly with Mozart, who was given five presentations.

Any summary of a season's activities would be regarded as a task if it did not make mention of the American composer. No censure could rightly be given to the conductor of the Chicago Orchestra because of his neglect of native art. Sixteen works by American composers were offered to the public and of these, six were the product of musicians living in Chicago. It must be declared that the quality of the native music compared well with that which had originated overseas, much of which was bizarre and nothing much besides. Yet if many of the European modernists represented on Mr. Stock's program were on the one hand, the work of these—such as Szymanowski, Wladigeroff, Miskowsky—pointed to the unassailable fact that a return is being made to the romanticism of earlier days.

National School Orchestra. Among the notable recent music-making, those which have been in connection with the Music Supervisors' convention have been the most remarkable. Of these, the outstanding programs have been those of the National High School Orchestra (April 18) and of the National High School Chorus (April 20). In Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Sibelius' "Finlandia" and some other works, the former organization, which was directed by Mr. Frederick Stock, made it abundantly clear that the musical development of the United States will have to reckon with the work that is being accomplished by the young people in the schools. Trained by Mr. Madry of Ann Arbor, Mich., the orchestra played its music, not only with uncommon beauty of tone, but with youthful vigor and enthusiasm captivating to hear.

Not less admirable were the labors of the National High School Chorus, which, some 200 voices strong, sang under the direction of Hollis Dunn, of

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land music, on April 19 Mr. Sokoloff was presented with a large wreath at the close of the performance of the Seventh Beethoven Symphony, chosen as the major number for the last program of the season.

Sokoloff is a skilled maker of programs. While temperamentally fitted for the performance of emotional music, notably that of the Russians, he has at the same time a strong intellectual grasp upon the music of Brahms, and a modern French school. Hence the Cleveland programs in 10 years have covered the major symphonies of the classic masters, many of those of more romantic composers, and a great number of important works by musicians of today, both Americans and Europeans. Great soloists have ornamented the programs and there has been at all times due recognition of local artists.

Mr. Sokoloff's reading of Beethoven has the modern mark of emphasis upon the inner voices, making of the tapestry rather than a flowing stream of melody that gushes from its source in uncontrollable power. In the Beethoven symphony the dashing brilliancy of the third movement and the finale were compensated for by a rather labored reading of the first movement. Lovely pianissimos were the distinguishing feature of the Allegretto.

Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" inspired the conductor to his finest effort. In its dramatic episodes, the glowing themes were fervently proclaimed, the orchestral choirs fully equal to all demands of its stupendous sonorities. The Choral organizations gave assistance in two numbers, Brahms' "Song of Destiny" and the "Polytechnic Dances" from "Prince Igor" of Borodin—the men and women of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and a group of young women of the Glenville High School, both under the direction of Griffith Jones, whose work in the public schools has won for him wide acclaim.

The rather heavy and involved Brahms score secured only what might be called an academic production. In the joyous, barbaric strains of the Russian dances the young singers were more at home. There was a clarity in the high tones and sturdy strength in the firm support of the male singers.

**Oils and Pastels by**  
Laura Trevitte Horne

NEW YORK.—At the Hotel Marlborough, until May 2, is an exhibition by Laura Trevitte Horne. Three pastel portraits are being shown, together with 15 still life studies and landscapes in oil.

The landscapes are strong and vigorous, yet have marked sensitive qualities. Sleeping Woods, an interesting pattern and shows a fine knowledge of the idiom of color. In the foreground are trees forming a decorative labyrinth of barren branches, against misty wooded sky. There are warm-toned houses in the middle distance that melt into a hazy wood.

"Evenscent Color" is a still life of sentiment and has a limpid quality of sentiment to the color. It is a jade green teacup and an apple resting on a yellow plate, painted against a gauze curtain, with sunlight from the window at the back filtering through, lightly touching the fruit and reflected in the shiny surfaces of the china.

The portraits shown express a deep knowledge of character. They are real personality studies, not just drawings in colored chalks. The presence of the individual is strongly felt in the portrait of "Princess Watts."

**London Orchestral Concerts**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
London.

WHEN the London Symphony Orchestra published its syllabus last autumn, it was clear that the later concerts would be good—but unadventurous. What novelties there were came early in the season. The single "first performance" promised for Mahler's "Bucklin Suite," was that of a new work but merely of one hitherto unheard in England. It is still unheard, for the band parts failed to arrive from Germany. Abendroth, who was conducting, substituted a Strauss tone poem.

At the penultimate concert (Queen's Hall, April 2) Weingartner as guest conductor presented a four-square program. Plinked beginning and end by Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture and Beethoven's Overture to "Leonora" No. 2, the central works were the Piano Concerto in B major by Brahms, and the Symphony in G minor by Mozart. All these were things after Weingartner's own heart, belonging to a school of composition into which he probably has absorbed more deeply than any other conductor of the day. His conducting became increasingly that of the profound scholar—wise, ripe, tolerant, authoritative. Yet there are moments when a sigh escapes one, as when Weingartner forgets the great winds of youth? His reading of Mozart's G minor Symphony seemed to say so. It had energy but not impetus, intellectual line but not emotion. Moreover, in the matter of orchestral tone Weingartner seemed less anxious about the actual quality than about the disposition of the different strands in the score. The L. S. O. strings can make lovely effects in cantabile, but they did on this occasion, which was simply a businesslike average.

**The Brahms Concerto**  
The same thing happened in the accompaniments to the Brahms Concerto. Here their average was ebbed by that of Goldenberg, a pianist whose tone and style are at their best in mezzo-forte and moderate statement. He sensibly made the best use of these good points, and approached Brahms with piety, but the resulting performance was more a setting-forth than an interpretation of the concert. Nothing could have been better than the genial progress of professional tunes and rhythms in

## "Khovantchina" in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE principal musical events of the last week in Philadelphia were the performance of Mousorgsky's opera, "Khovantchina," the first appearance of the fifth Philadelphia opera company, this one known as the Apollo Grand Opera Company, and the last pair of concerts of the regular symphony series of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Monteux. A three days festival week with orchestra, chorus and soloists will close the orchestra season, these concerts to be conducted by Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra.

"Khovantchina" is even more allegorical than "Boris," and far less easy to follow. The trials of the Philadelphia audience in this respect were considerably augmented by the fact that no libretto were available. The result was that over the heads of the audience, the opera was a series of pictures. These, however, are of Russian life, with a strong tincture of the political conditions of the days when Peter the Great was coming into power, and the "plot," like that of "Boris," is sketchy.

Of exquisite beauty. But the music is of exquisite beauty. There is no trace of the Orientalism of Rimsky-Korsakoff, who finished the opera, except in the Persian Ballet, which was composed by Rimsky-Korsakoff. And must be admitted that in the final version, Rimsky followed the style of Mousorgsky and not his own. The orchestration contains many original effects. Among the most striking is the use of the "Percussion" of Prince Ivan Khovantchina. The popular effect was not great and it certainly did not accord with the intense dramatic situation.

At the first performance of the opera, the music was so good that it was given it once or twice since, always with telling effect, so it was especially appropriate to repeat it at this time. Of living conductors he is probably the only one who was present at the first performance of the work under Tchaikovsky's baton in St. Petersburg. He was a student in the conservatory at the time. The symphony therefore, has been peculiarly appealing to him and his readings of it are far from perfunctory.

At the final concert the players also seemed additionally sensitized by the occasion and responded to his demands with an eagerness and delicacy of balance that made the performance doubly effective.

In taking stock of the first 10 years of Gabrieli's régime in Detroit, the city realizes that he has built up an organization which ranks with the best in the country; not so large as some, but "seasoned" as some, but a splendid, responsive body of players.

Also, it is due entirely to Gabrieli that the Symphony Choir was organized and has been maintained at such a pitch of excellence by Victor Kolar, that it was able to electrify New York recently with a superb performance of Bach, "Passion of Our Lord According to St. Matthew." It was his insistence, too, which forced the building of beautiful Orchestra Hall as the permanent home of the orchestra.

Another ovation of no small proportions followed the last of the Sun-

being accustomed to the rather overloaded orchestration which Mr. Stokowski has supplied to meet the orchestral "deficiencies" of Rimsky. Mr. Monteux at the close of both concerts received one of the greatest ovations that has ever been given to any visiting conductor in Philadelphia.

## Gabrilowitsch Concludes Ten Years on Detroit Dais

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT.—The final concert of the current symphony season were more than ordinarily impressive, though the seasons always end with fanfares, flowers and standing ovations.

But this year marked not only the end of 10 years' service of Ossip Gabrilowitsch as conductor, but the beginning of his year's leave of absence. The result was that over the heads of the audience, the opera was a series of pictures. These, however, are of Russian life, with a strong tincture of the political conditions of the days when Peter the Great was coming into power, and the "plot," like that of "Boris," is sketchy.

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Another ovation of no small proportions followed the last of the Sun-

day afternoon series of "pop" concerts, and wrung from Associate Conductor Kolar a speech in which he announced the fourth series of open-air summer concerts in Belle Isle Park. The Common Council has again appropriated funds for an eight weeks' season, beginning June 18, for which Conductor Kolar will have the use of 54 men.

## Los Angeles Concerts: a New Operatic Venture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES.—The thirteenth Los Angeles Philharmonic program was made up of Alfvén's Symphony No. 3 in E major, Beethoven's "Abendfeier" No. 1, and the "Prelude and Isold's 'Love-Death' from 'Tristan.' Elsa Olsen was the soloist.

The symphony had its first performance in Los Angeles. This seems odd for Alfvén is fluent in not deep, rather unmarked and undistinguished for variety of mood, however we consider its structure. It clings pertinaciously to the heroic and shrinks abhorrently from the sentimental and the humorous. It is surcharged, it is something much akin to monotony. It represents a constitution instead of meditation and it fits, accordingly, into the present-day musical trend. It affects the classic and avoids the romantic. It discloses, we say, not a cynical, but an uncompromising, severity. And after that, it strikes upon the ear with a sound of its own; which indicates that the composer has within him the power of independent utterance, whether he happens in this particular case to achieve a high communication or not. Sharp-cornered melody, broken rhythm and a generally energetic style are characteristics of his. A musician of the Mexican school, he may yet reveal something about his country and its people that will gratify the universal audience; and all the more, because he is likely to do it, because he invents his tunes, disdaining merely to harmonize the songs of the Mexican folk.

Piston's Three Pieces. Another composer heard from at this pleasant little meeting of the junior revolutionaries was Walter Piston, his work being three pieces for flute, clarinet and bassoon. Quite definitely now, Schoenberg's work chiefly responsible, the woodwind ensemble is split into its elemental tone qualities; one instrument of each kind, no pairs, and no piano becoming the rule. Against the precedent of 150 years, the idea succeeds. Piston, on this one point of sonority radical, showed himself on other respects more or less conservative. His players were, Messrs. Stringfield, Wiesen and Swan; flute, clarinet and bassoon in the order named.

Il Provatore was the first ball, Ludovico Tommarchio and Miguel Larris, dividing the week as Manrico, were both worthy of almost any opera house. Myrtle Aber, a young singer, met every demand of the rôle of Leonora. Her voice is pure and round. Hortense Jones as Azucena sang with authority and Hector de Lara and Harold Kellogg, both experienced operatic singers, made their parts notable by excellent vocal qualities. Sol Cohen as concertmaster deserves special mention for his capable handling of a difficult situation.

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## Two American Modernists

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK. CARLOS CHAVEZ presented a sonata of his own composing at the first Copland-Sessions concert, given in the Edith Totten Theater on the evening of April 22. Somewhat shy as a person making a public appearance, though quite self-confident as a performer upon an instrument, Mr. Chavez seemed to give satisfaction to listeners. Truly, he was in character at a meeting of modernists. He represented the younger group of the advance guard—the practice squad of skirmishers—most praiseworthy, displaying caution and at the same time determination. It represents a constitution instead of meditation and it fits, accordingly, into the present-day musical trend. It affects the classic and avoids the romantic. It discloses, we say, not a cynical, but an uncompromising, severity. And after that, it strikes upon the ear with a sound of its own; which indicates that the composer has within him the power of independent utterance, whether he happens in this particular case to achieve a high communication or not. Sharp-cornered melody, broken rhythm and a generally energetic style are characteristics of his. A musician of the Mexican school, he may yet reveal something about his country and its people that will gratify the universal audience; and all the more, because he is likely to do it, because he invents his tunes, disdaining merely to harmonize the songs of the Mexican folk.

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Beach. Against Miss Housman's name, the program reads, "Three Songs," for soprano voice and string quartet, against Mrs. Beach's, "Quintet," for piano and string quartet. The singer in the presentation of the Housman work was Marie Montana; the pianist in the Beach work was Mrs. Beach herself. The string quartet in both works was the one that Marianne Kniesel leads, comprising Miss Kniesel, Elizabeth Worth, Mary Lackland and Nancy Wilson.

"Three Songs" The music of the "Three Songs" was of that faultless sort which a composer of Miss Housman's gifts and learning cannot possibly help writing, given the subject to deal with, the time to carry out the design and the opportunity for performance. Everything is sure to come out right. But what results may be only a brilliant exercise. Surely, Miss Housman never composed better than here, but she has composed more interestingly, when the conditions under which she labored were more speculative. She has in her list of works certain pieces for piano which speak for her more eloquently and more variously, even if less elaborately, than do these soprano airs on texts of Monroe, Sandburg and Wheelock to accompany a pair of two violins, viola and violoncello.

As sometimes happens, the fresh sound and the invigorating declaration came from a composer who uses the old methods. Mrs. Beach may not be progressive as a technician, but her music is all progress.

## "The Winter's Tale"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—An enjoyable performance of Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," which has not been seen in New York for many years, was given at the Lyceum Theater on the evening of April 22 by the Theater Organization of Recognized Players, of which Miss Ada Sterling is president, for the benefit of the American Shakespeare Foundation.

George Vivian, formerly of the Ben Greet Players, directed the performance with excellent results. The audience sat engrossed until the final curtain; then prolonged applause rewarded the members of the cast.

The entire company was good, but especially noteworthy performances were given by Henry Mortimer as Leontes, Jack Grotan as Mamillius, Gerald MacDonald as Camillo, Clarence Derwent as Antigonus, Charles Courtneidge as Cleomenes, J. Malcolm Dunn as Polixenes, James Meighan as Florisel, John O. Hewitt as Archidamus, Barry Macollum as the Clown, Blaine McKendry as Hermione and Rhona Fenelly as Paulina. Others in the cast were Alf Helton, Old Shepherd; John Carrol, Autolycus; Dorothy Eillin, Perdita; Anne Seymour as Emilia; Lois Ross, Lady in Waiting; Marcia Foster, Mopsa; Florence Piccoli, Dorcas.



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**Raw Silks and Flowered French Percalés**  
Those in a particularly effective group are oval in form with corded edges, in luminous shades of cherry rose and the vivid blue of Indian turquoise. The Provincial petticoat cushions . . . so right always for simple country house interiors . . . appear in amusing new pieced patterns and color combinations as bright as peasant pottery. And there are delicious French percales with prim tufts of spring flowers and ruffled edges, or a rocco combination of plumes and feathered tulips. Blocked

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## THE HOME FORUM

## On Cheerfulness Breaking In

READERS of English literature require no introduction to the Mr. Edwards whom Boswell and Dr. Johnson met one evening on their way through London to Bolt Court. Every one recalls the delighted surprise of the two elder men when they found that they had been fellow-colleagues at Oxford forty-nine years before, and also that they had been fellow-citizens of London for four decades without ever meeting in the streets. It was when the three had reached Johnson's house and were seated there in the library that Mr. Edwards made the classic remark which has preserved his name in a mild celebrity.

Like every other literate Londoner of his day, Mr. Edwards was well aware of the fame to which his old college mate had attained. We may reasonably suppose that he was a little dazzled by the proximity of the great man and that he was eager to give a good account of himself. He would not wish it to appear that while Johnson had been scaling heights of glory, turning out Hamlets and dictionaries and winning a pension from the Crown, he, the man of the world, had been wasting his time. But on the other hand he did not want to claim a job beyond his due, and it is to this simple honesty that we owe his one remembered utterance. Early in the conversation, in order to set himself right once for all with the two friends, he burst out with the remark: "You are philosophers, Dr. Johnson. I have tried to be in my time to be a philosopher; but I don't know how cheerfulness was always breaking in."

One sees how fame is won in this capricious world. A man may utter nothing but wisdom all his days, and be entirely overlooked, while another man, a Mr. Edwards, with the able assistance of James Boswell, sends his name ringing down the ages by a single absurd remark.

Although we seem to see Mr. Edwards pretty clearly—a retired solicitor he is, who has bought himself a little farm up in Hertfordshire and comes to the city now only twice a week—we cannot be quite sure whether he spoke with roguish intent or out of a completely naive and innocent heart; but on the face of his words as so deliciously, so charmingly, and as it were so instinctively wrong as to deserve the celebrity they at once achieved. Boswell himself tells us that he quoted the remark to Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and several other eminent men, and that they all agreed in thinking it "an exquisite trait of character."

But it is far more than that, Mr. Edwards was inspired on that occasion, and he spoke not for himself alone but for millions who thought, and who still think, as he did. His remark implied that the world is necessarily gloomy, that profound thoughts are always sad thoughts, that the world about us

and our experience in that world will not bear close examination. Cheerfulness and wisdom, to him, were not only separate but antagonistic, and in his opinion happiness is to be maintained only by superficiality because it has no firm foundation. We see, then, that Mr. Edwards, although he never discovered the fact, was in theory a complete pessimist, and that only his natural cheerfulness enabled him to be an optimist in practice, by instinct, so to speak, and in spite of himself.

The history of a single word proves unmistakably that this retired London solicitor spoke for millions. The word, "pensive," once meant simply "thoughtful"; today it is a mild synonym of "sad." How did this change come about? It was made by the constant influence of people who think that thoughtfulness must lead to sadness and that in the end the two are practically the same thing. We may call a belief which is so widespread as to affect the growth of a word almost a trait of human nature, and a great many people of our own day are convinced that cheerfulness is a sign of superficiality, although they do not find it "all ways breaking in." They are going in for wisdom at all costs, and if they do not succeed any better than Mr. Edwards did, it is not because of any difficulty they have with the irrepressible humblings of cheer. In this huge company we find the enemies of laughter, to whom all experience is a succession of problems and never a thing to be frankly and simply enjoyed.

Unquestionably there is a kind of cheerfulness which is more to be shunned than any degree of honest gloom—the sort, namely, that is obviously simulated, a mere pretense. For the timid, and deliberately ignorant cheerfulness fairly typified by the ostrich with its head in the sand, again, it is difficult to feel any enthusiasm. The cheerfulness of Mr. Edwards himself, although we are glad he had it, is not admirable. What we may rightly admire in others and aspire to in ourselves is the deep-seated and honestly won cheerfulness of one neither ignorant nor timid who looks the sum total of human experience steadily in the face, and smiles. There, if we are trying to be "philosophers," that is to say, thinkers, is a mark to aim at. In attempting to gain that kind of wisdom we shall never be hindered by inward gloom. Cheerfulness, for cheerfulness will be the very proof and crown of our success.

During recent centuries we have consistently misused the noble word "philosopher," which means, of course, simply "a lover of wisdom." By applying it to such system-builders as Spinoza and Hegel; but in the ancient world, where its true significance was still felt, it would hardly have been accorded to one who had not attained cheerfulness. The deep thinkers of that world differed in many things but they agreed without a dissenting voice that tranquility, equanimity, or cheerfulness, to use the present word, was a much to be desired state of feeling. In Socrates, perhaps the greatest of them all, this amounted to positive blitheness which nothing whatever could ruffle or obscure. Indeed, it is when one thinks of that great man, with his indomitable humor and his huge talent for laughter that Mr. Edwards' remark is seen in its full absurdity. The deeper he probed into the innermost nature of humanity, the more reason he found for his faith in essential righteousness.

Laughter and cheerfulness are quite different things, of course, and so much so that either may be found without the other, yet there is a kind of laughter, indefinable but equally unmistakable, which can come only from a sound and happy heart. Mr. Edwards may have thought that such laughter is this indicates superficiality, but no judgment could be more superficial. As a matter of fact, only the wise can laugh in this way, only the courageous who have looked widely and deeply at the world, shunning nothing. This is the laughter of Socrates and of Shakespeare, and of many a simpler heart than theirs, for it does not require genius. Of this kind of laughter we can never have too much. This is the kind of cheerfulness that should be "always breaking in."

## Chow Lu Sing

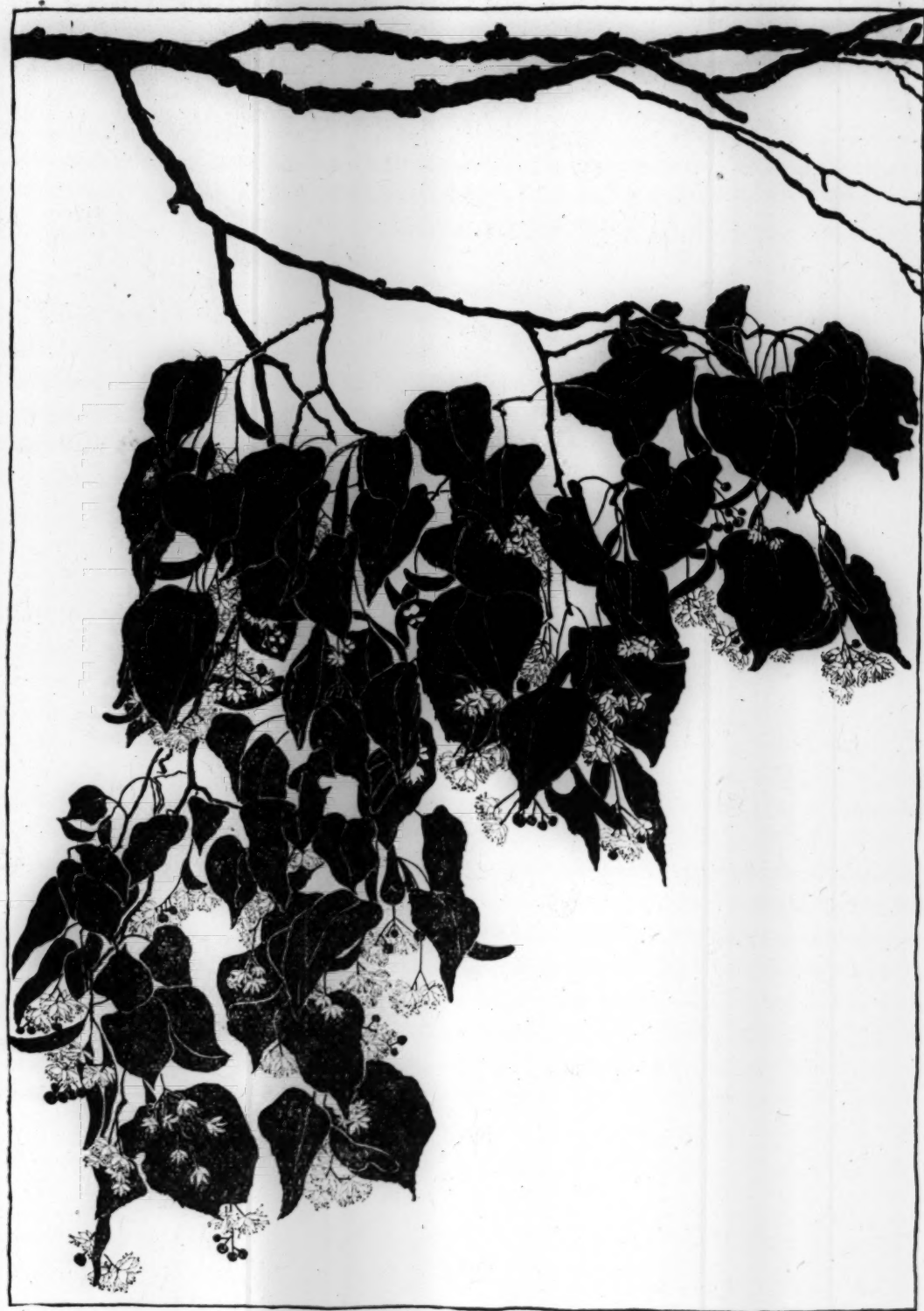
Lu Sing! Funny thing! Patiently You trotted round the garden with us While we walked, Talked and talked. Patiently You watched us at our tea. This all tended to your tea. Now is your chance! Patience ended, you will play.

Lu Sing! Pretty thing! Sudden, with a quick glance From your smiling kind brown eyes, In a dance, Like an ancient Chinese picture, With a leap and a fling, Joyous tip of pointed ear To swirl of fanlike feathery tail, With a bound and a spring, Cordiality's intention, You present, mid-air, your paw!

Someone taught you to shake hands— You have added your invention, All this joy of the dance, Of the merry coquette glance, Pointed ear and curving tail, Of the leap and the spring, And the mid-air presentation Of your furry paw!

Lu Sing! Lu Sing! Pretty, lovely thing! Ancient Chinese art incarnate, And yet, more, For, loving, clever, As you played, Comprehending humanhood, You have made Custom of the Occident Motive to the Orient, Ambassadors of courtesy! Lu Sing! Lu Sing! Funny, pretty, lovely thing!

MYRTLE T. SUTHERLAND.



Spray of Blossoming Linden. From a Lithograph by Betty Lark-Horowitz.

## Chimborazo and Market Time

The elusiveness of the Andean snow peaks kept us on edge, for we never knew when the shifting clouds which so often shrouded them might lift. In Riohamba we were always watching. We wanted to see Chimborazo, not only in the evanescent allure of dawn and twilight, but also in the broad light of noon.

We waited two days for this to happen, and then one morning when we came out after breakfast there it was: the entire mountain boldly outlined, with nowhere any suggestion of cloud! It seemed in its clarity to have advanced, to have approached ever so much nearer. And it was dazzling in its white brilliance, powerful in its mass, strong in its contour. It flamed little Riohamba. In the cold, thin air there was a throbbing sense of excitement. The air was singularly light, as though all impurities had been refined away, leaving an etherealized medium in which we moved with a vibrant exhilaration, a feeling of amazing freedom. We seemed to have been miraculously lifted up through clouds to a luminous region beyond.

It was a morning of glory. And it was also, we discovered, market day in Riohamba. In the plaza of La Catedral de la Concepción we stumbled by chance upon the market, orange and purple, red and pink, orange and red—great splashes of color, with Chimborazo high above it all, high in the cloudless sky, the eternal snows of its ancient dome glistening in the white light of the equatorial sun.

The market, spread out there in the full glory of the radiant mountain, was a well-ordered place, with its wares arranged neatly upon mats laid on the ground. Everything was classified, each article specializing in some one article. Several sold only big colored cotton handkerchiefs. Others exhibited blankets and ponchos, gorgeously dyed orange and red against backgrounds of white or black or tan. Some of the stalls featured rolls of many-hued calicoes. Still others showed coarse embroidery, imitation jewelry, big earthenware jars, and the round white felt hats without which no Riohamba Indian feels his or her costume complete. There were rows of tinware of dyestuffs, while piled high were the fruits wrung from those patchwork fields by the patient labor of Indians. There were cabbages of enormous size, potatoes, onions, corn, and melons, whose dimensions even the legendary giants of the coast could not have surpassed.

Among all these things wandered chickens, pigs, goats, sheep, llamas, mules, and of course the dogs ever present in Ecuador. And everywhere were Indians; Indians gathering from all directions; Indians and still more Indians—gay streams of color pouring through the streets into the marketplace. They came from the surrounding villages, many having walked all night, although of that they think nothing, since it has been the habit of their people for generations. Four hundred years ago, and history knows not for how many centuries before, these same fairs were held in the larger settlements. There the Indians would come to barter, exchanging one product for another, for they had no money to serve as a medium of trade.

The fairs still travel about Ecuador: Saturdays in Latacunga, Sun-

## Beautiful Is the Winter

Beautiful is the winter by the sea; The gray waves come rolling like locks tossed back by the North wind— In his hut on the beach the fisherman cooks his dinner; the clock that belongs in the hermitage ticks against the wall; the drift-nets are mended; the boat lanterns and the pump are painted.

Out on the great deep the balance and plunge goes on; the sail steadies in the wind; the land and well-known points fade; the circle of water completes itself.

Beautiful is the winter inland; the wind and wild clouds with rain rush over the world; the valleys are full of the sound of streams. The farmer cleans out his ditches and drains, and mends the footpaths across his fields; the turnip-pit is completed; and the apples and potatoes are picked over in the store-room.

The snow descends upon the young blade of corn; the soft-fingered flakes wrap all the world in white; frost treads the earth in silence. He stands by the door of his house; place at night; the moon leans out, and the stars and the great planets from heaven; Orion hunts with his dogs. In the morning the field-fares and starlings go by in flights.—Edmund Spenser, "Towards Desdemona."

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There, when the first green shoots of tender corn Show on the plough; when the first drift of white Stars the black branches of the epiphythorn. And afternoons are warm and evening light Shivers beside the brook, and grass comes green, And blue dog-violets come and glistening celandine.—John Massfield, in "Daffodil Fields."

## Singin'

Pick-a-aint so heavy, Time sho' moves along; Old Trouble strikes yo' levee, But de levee proves too strong. If you sings a song.

Aint no time fo' weepin' You is young and strong; Time to be a-reapin'— Sing all day long, Singin' all day long.

Hear de parson preachin' Dat love on earth belongs; You can spread dat teachin' If you sings yo' songs. If you sings yo' songs.

MARY B. WARD.

## Apostle and Slave

Why has it been preserved for two thousand years, this little letter, when so many others have suffered destruction? What is its special value? Across the years this epistle of Paul to Philemon speaks as warmly, as urgently, as it did when the messenger laid it before Philemon so long ago. As we read it, questions crowd upon us: Who was this Philemon? What wrong had Onesimus done? Did Philemon forgive him? How did the little drama end? What more can we discover of the main subject of the letter, of the characters of the men concerned? What more do we long to know? Certain it is that this letter, the first writing which ever spoke of the rights of a slave, illustrates the change that Christianity was producing in the relationships of men, one to another.

We are to picture the home and household of Christian Philemon, at Colossae in Asia Minor. The supposition is that Onesimus, a slave, had robbed Philemon. Whether discovery was imminent or not we do not know, but the unhappy slave fled to Rome. There, somehow, he met Paul, whom perhaps he vaguely remembered as an honored guest at the house of his former master, became aware of the teaching of Christianity and was attracted by it. Perhaps the knowledge that he was a hunted thing, his frequency of hidden ways and secret refuges, opened his heart to the word of those who themselves were enduring persecution. All the inherent good in Onesimus' character expanded like a flower in the sun before this growing knowledge of God.

He attached himself to Paul and loved him. And he himself was beloved. There came a day when the runaway slave took his acknowledged place with those early Christians, was ministered to, and ministered. How would this affect his character? We may believe that the sincerest desire of his heart was to return to Philemon, to make what amends he could. Would he be received? Would his master hear him? Would the penalty of the defaulting slave overtake him before he could prove his amendment? Who should help him in this difficult hour save Paul? And so the sweet conspiracy was laid.

Thus we come to this little letter, treasured through so many years. Passing quickly over the salutation and introduction, to the main body of the letter, we are first struck by Paul's estimate of Philemon, his gratitude for his love, the expectancy with which he looks for justice and righteousness and comfort in this Christian household at Colossae. We can picture the little rush of feeling with which Philemon addressed himself to the rest of the letter. We can picture Onesimus waiting, waiting; imagine the excited whispering that traveled round the house: "Onesimus was returned. Onesimus had written a letter from Paul. What was the master of the house going to do about it?"

We notice the courtesy that pervades the letter. Paul could have commanded, and Philemon would doubtless have obeyed. But the impetuous zealot had long learned patience. He knew that whatever of value the incident contained, Philemon could only make his own by the blessed warmth with which his own heart welcomed the penitent. Superimposed discipline could only have left him where it found him. Master and servant alike were to be blessed. The Christian religion, said Paul in effect, lays claim on slave and lord. Neither can move freely without the other; the law of universal brotherhood in Christ operates alike for each. So important seemed this question of master and servant that Paul wrote of it in other letters, those to the Ephesians, and to the Colossians.

He will, however, make it quite clear to Philemon that he personally loves Onesimus. "My son, Onesimus," he calls him, "begotten in my bonds." He would even have rejoiced to keep him, intimate friend and partner of his fortune, filling the very place which Philemon himself had occupied in time past. But without Philemon's loving co-operation he would do nothing, not even for the comfort of himself. He knew his way into the hearts of men, this Paul. He would even joke with Philemon about this slave of his, make a tender little pun on his name, Onesimus. Unprofitable, but now profitable to both of them.

Then he comes to the heart of his letter, makes his great request, tests the humility and love of Philemon to the uttermost. "If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself." What sweet surety of friendship was here!

All the debt is to be laid to Paul's account, every farthing shall be repaid, that Philemon and Onesimus may be free indeed. A last word of entreaty, a final avowal of faith, a message or two from absent friends, and Paul is finished. We lay it aside, we who have formed one with that small band of lovers. What was the reply to this little letter?

## "Thy kingdom come"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Christ Jesus said, "After this manner therefore pray ye," giving his followers the prayer that has since been called the Lord's Prayer, he established the true nature of prayer and a rule that may well govern the attitude of those who pray.

Among all nations, according to history, prayer has been a significant element in the various methods of worship; and to the more enlightened nations it has been, as with Jesus and his followers, a source of peace and strength and courage at all times.

The prayer Christ Jesus gave to humanity met a need in his day and for all time, and its importance in the affairs of men cannot be estimated. Each statement therein is expressive of power and right desire, and it would be difficult to name one as more important than another, since each furnishes abundant food for profitable meditation.

One of the familiar petitions in this prayer is, "Thy kingdom come." One student of the Bible remembers that when, as a child, she heard these words repeated frequently, it was always with a sense of awe. Not having had an adequate explanation of their meaning, she imagined that to pray to God for His kingdom to come meant to ask for the end of the world, involving the indefinite and perhaps undesirable surrender of all that was then known of experience. And so, there was for that child nothing of joyous expectancy in this prayer. But, today, the prayer, "Thy kingdom come," has for this student a wholly different and a satisfying meaning, because of a better understanding of what God's kingdom is; and instead of a vague notion of an unknown experience to follow, perhaps after what is called death has been submitted to, the kingdom of God is now a present, joyous, daily experience.

The elucidation of this subject has come to humanity through the works of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In her books Mrs. Eddy refers many times to the kingdom of God; and these references may readily be located by consulting the concordances which have been prepared for the aid of those seeking an understanding of the teachings of Christian Science. Prominent among her explanations of these particular words is the one to be found on page 16 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in which Jesus' words, "Thy kingdom come," are followed by the spiritual interpretation, "Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."

Since the word "kingdom" means the dominion of the king, when we say, "Thy kingdom," we mean the dominion of our King, God. This helps us to realize that the kingdom of God is spiritual dominion expressed in perfect and pervading harmony, thus destroying all error and discord. We need only affirm this spiritual dominion, and endeavor earnestly to live consistently with what it implies, in order to experience it.

Since God's kingdom is really here and now, we need not submit to discord of any kind, be it sin, sickness, poverty, or unhappiness. The application of this truth has freed many from the bondage of pain and sorrow. In God's dominion could there be such a thing as sorrow or gloom, when, as those definite words in Genesis declare, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"? Plainly, there could be nothing but light and joy where God is. Could failure find a place in God's dominion? The very word "failure" signifies unfitness for any place there. God could not fail; and His children cannot fail, because they are willing and obedient to His commands. This willingness to be obedient to God is ever an open door to the kingdom of God.

Could there be loneliness in the kingdom of God? No, because it is filled with God's ideas and they reflect joy and happiness and love toward each other. Could there be discouragement or fear in God's kingdom? No, because divine Love pervades it, and there can be no fear or doubt or discouragement in the atmosphere of Love.

Instead of submitting to untoward and undesirable circumstances, we may claim our rightful inheritance of power to realize God's dominion, and we shall thus find peace, joy, and harmony. There will be found also courage, patience, and confidence in good, and an inevitable adjustment and healing where these are needed. In the words of a helpful hymn:

## Gifts

A dropping shower of spray,  
Filled with a beam of light—  
The breath of some soft day,  
The groves by moonlight—  
Some rivers flow,  
Some fountains sparkle,  
Some birds' swift flight;  
A summer field o'erstrewn  
With many a fragrant flower,  
And shepherd's crooks half blown,  
That tell the merry hours,  
The waving grain,  
The spring soft rain,  
Are these things ours?

—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, POEMS.

## The Maypole

The Maypole—by which term from henceforth is meant the house, and not its sign—the Maypole was an old building, with more gable ends than a lazy man would care to count on a sunny day; huge zigzag chimneys, out of which it seemed as though even smoke could not choose but come in more than naturally fantastic shapes, imparted to it in its tortuous progress; and vast stables, gloomy, ruinous and empty. The place was said to have been built in the days of King Henry the Eighth, and there was a legend, not only that Queen Elizabeth had slept there one night, but that in a certain oak-paneled room with a deep bay window, but that next morning, while standing on a mounting-block before the door with one foot in the stirrup, the Virgin Monarch had then and there boxed and cuffed an unlucky page for some neglect of duty. The matter-of-fact and doubtful folk, of whom there were a few among the Maypole customers, as unluckily there always are in every little community, were inclined to look upon this tradition as rather apocryphal; but whenever the landlord of that ancient hostelry appealed to the mounting-block itself as evidence, and triumphantly pointed out that there it stood in the same place to that very day, the doubters never failed to be put down by a large majority, and all true believers exulted as in a victory.

Whether these, and many other stories of the like nature, were true or untrue, the Maypole was an old house, a very old house, perhaps as old as it claimed to be, and perhaps older, which will sometimes happen. . . . Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices, its floors were sunken and uneven, its ceilings blackened by the hand of time, and heavy with massive beams. Over the doorway was an ancient porch, quaintly and grotesquely carved. . . .

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"God's will is done; His kingdom come.  
The Potter's work is plain.  
The longing to be good and true  
Has brought the Light again.  
And Man does stand as God's own child,  
The image of His Love.  
Let gladness ring from every tongue,  
And heaven and earth approve."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Syracuse Baseball Coach Handicapped

**and Ineligibilities Hinder  
Coach L. F. Carr**

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

of adverse weather conditions, green materials and ineffectual coaching by a great handicapper to the Syracuse University baseball team for this season, and Coach Lewis F. Carr has been informed.

Graduation took many of the best men at the end of last season, so the Orange had to fill the void by adding around the veterans that were left and filling in the gaps with the best of the green men, but in January, 1929, the Orange was again informed that it was ineligible, with the result that the Orange coach is faced with a very weak infield, and a more or less inexperienced outfield.

For 1929, the man whom Coach Carr had groomed to fill the second base position was J. F. Harrington, who was in 1928, and J. F. Harrington 1929. While 1929, and the best men lost because of scholarship, Capt. W. C. Eisenberg, who was a first baseman, was put into the professional game with the New York Yankees, so is also lost to the Orange. On the pitching staff

The southern trip during the Orange vacation, upon which the Orange member counted for giving his team a "big" game and a win in a most disastrous fashion. Just before the Williams and Mary game on April 5, L. J. Benzin '23 was lost to the team and the game was called a home, quadruple the last three games on the schedule to be canceled. The game with Columbia in New York on April 11 was also canceled. The result of these two unfortunate situations is that the team has started on its regular Intercollegiate schedule seriously handicapped.

SULLIVAN, Mo. (AP)—Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., Wednesday wrestled leadership in the transcontinental foot race from Andrew Payne, youthful, Claremore, Okla., runner.

the control point in 2d. Sim. 18. Gavuzzo with elapsed time of 337h. Sim. 55s for 2012 miles now has a lead of 32m. 11s over Payne.

Philip Granville, Hamilton, Canada finished first Wednesday in 3h. 45m.

**IOWA ELECTS TWO**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHIEFEST STATE MONITOR  
**IOWA CITY, IA.**—W. R. Bender '23 of Rock Rapids, IA., was elected captain of the Iowa team of Iowa swimming. Bender was named to the team at a banquet held last night at the Hotel Hamilton. Coach D. A. Armbruster last night named the Iowa team. At the same time, G. H. Hough '22 of Elkhorst, IA., was chosen captain of the water polo team for next season. Bender and Hough will be entering upon their final season of competition next year. Bender will coach the Iowa team to lead an Old Gold swimming team at the last 10 years.

NICOLAS KOPEKINE at Piano *(choreography)*  
Concert Mat. Daniel Mayer, Inc.

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*Philip Goodman's Musical Zenation!*

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OSCAR SHAW *fac* GIRL

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OPERA COMPANY  
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"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"  
MAY 21: MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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**GEORGE**

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IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S  
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"  
APR. 29 - MAY 2, HARTFORD, CONN.  
MAY 2-3, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**BOSTON**

**COPLEY** THE. THU.  
SAT. AT 2:30  
EVEN. AT 8:00

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Last Week—Only 3 More Times  
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**Silver Cord**  
with LAURA HOPE CREWS

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Last 2 Weeks

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CECIL B. DE MILLE'S**

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\_\_\_\_\_



**CENTRAL'S INCOME LESS**  
Net operating income of the New York Central for the first quarter declined to \$11,351,564 from \$12,878,266 a year ago. March net fell to \$4,682,981 from \$5,132,926 in March, 1927.

[illegible]

income was \$2,291,344, compared with \$1,253,491 in March, 1927; three months ending March 31, 1928, \$4,180,531, compared with \$2,291,055.

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**LEHIGH VALLEY INCOME**  
First quarter net operating income

1 Trans Lx Day Pet	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Thompson Pd	35	35	35
61 Texas Oil & Gas	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
5 Trico Prod	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
†50 Tub Art S B etc	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 United Biscuit A	51	51	51

Capital \$3,000,000	Surplus \$3,500,000
------------------------	------------------------

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12 Un L & P A.....	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
13 US Dairy Prod.....	98	98	98
14 US Egn Secur pt.....	98	98	98
15 US Freight new.....	78	77 1/2	78
16 US Battery.....	122	121	122
17 Un Verde Ext.....	18	18	18
18 Utah Apex Mining.....	414	414	414
19 Utah P & B Co.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
20 Vacuum Oil.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
21 Venezuelan Pet.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
22 Waite & Bond.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
23 Warner Bros.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
24 Watson (J.W.) Co.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
25 Un Nat Gas Rtr.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
26 Wab. Con.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
27 Young Spr&W. pt.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
28 US Nat Bank.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
29 WGS Ctr.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
30 West. Paper.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
31 Wires.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

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Address.....

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in \$1000)			
	High	Low	3.00
1 Adahb Bond 4 1/2	97 1/2	97	98 1/2
2 Alum Corp 38	102 1/2	102	102
3 Am & E 6 1/2 109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
4 Am & E 6 1/2 109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
5 Am Rad 4 1/2	109	109	109
6 Am Roll M 37 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
7 Am S&W 29 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
8 Applach P 58	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
9 Ark P&L 58	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
10 Ark P&L 58	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
11 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
12 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
13 Asst & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
14 Asst & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
15 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
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35 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
36 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
37 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
38 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
39 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
40 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
41 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
42 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
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44 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
45 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
46 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
47 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101
48 Am & E 6 1/2	101	101	101







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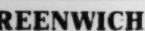
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Entire stock will be cleared at greatly  
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## DAILY FEATURES

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

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## New York

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our ears burn, don't  
leave us self-satisfied.

They merely serve as  
one more inducement  
for doing even better.

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Also Swiss Gloria Umbrellas.  
Your choice of all these at  
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Established 45 years  
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You Will Find  
High Grade Candies and  
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Second  
**AUTO RACE**  
April 25—June 22

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**PRICE, QUALITY  
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## Odds and Ends

**River Shannon Project**  
The River Shannon (Ireland) is  
being harnessed for electricity by  
German, British and Irish muscle;  
about 300 German engineers and  
foremen and 4000 Irish laborers have  
been working on it since 1925.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** The  
crying need is a paving material  
so durable that the new pipes  
will have to be laid in some other  
street.

**Shanghai's Traffic**  
Shanghai's traffic is considered the  
most diverse in the world, ranging  
from rickshaws and wheelbarrows to  
the latest models of motorbuses and  
limousines.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Some  
people can decide quickly and  
tell what they want, and others  
just give up and say, "Ham and  
eggs."

**PAY TAXES HERE**  
NEW YORK

**GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR**  
New York State pays 25 per cent of  
the Nation's taxes.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** Re-  
turning tourists state that taxi  
drivers of Germany expect no  
tips. Marco Polo carried back to  
Venice no more remarkable tale  
than this.

**Advertising men estimate that Wil-**  
liam Wrigley in the last 17 years has  
spent more than \$40,000,000 to spread  
his message in 25 languages around  
the world.

**St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** The  
first touch of spring is the grass  
stain on the knee of Willie's  
trousers.

**Tailteann Games**  
The Tailteann Games, to be held in  
Dublin in August this year, were  
revived in 1924 after a lapse of 700  
years. Tailte was the Queen who  
ruled in Tara some 15 centuries B. C.

**Detroit Free Press:** Henry Ford  
is looking over the British Isles,  
but not, we reassured the popula-  
tion, with any idea of buying  
them.

**Camel and Horse**  
North America was the original  
home of both the camel and the  
horse.

**Kansas City Star:** Well, we  
can hardly wait for the first crop  
of interviews from the new mil-  
lionsaire made wealthy by Gen-  
eral Motors and Radio, telling  
how thrift and hard work always  
pay big rewards in the end.

**Hinkler's Flight**  
Bert Hinkler, on his solo flight  
from England to Australia, spent  
approximately 130 hours in the air,  
on some days flying for 12 to 13 hours.  
He was his own mechanic through-  
out and the machine was piloted and  
navigated without the slightest inci-  
dental failure.

## The Monitor Reader

- Check These  
You Can Answer
1. What is a dilettante?—A Word a Day..... 10
  2. What is the only practical difference between the operation of the first automobiles and those of the present day?—Mugazine Feature... 10
  3. How may buttonholes be made in very soft or thin material?—Fashions and Crafts..... 10
  4. What has the city manager plan done to promote economy?—City Manager Series..... 10
  5. What was the secret of Walter Scott's insight into the past?—Home Forum..... 10
  6. How many chapters of the Order of De Molay are functioning in the world?—News of Freemasonry..... 10
  7. Why are street signs omitted in Hancock, Md.?—Odds and Ends..... 10
  8. To what new location are railroads moving the locomotive whistle?—Mirror of World's Opinion..... 10
  9. What selling motto is supplanting "Let the buyer beware"?—Editorial..... 10
  10. What percentage of books published may be considered "losses"?—Bookman's Holiday..... 10

## THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED

## IN THE LAST ISSUE.

## A Word a Day

**Alternate**  
This word comes from the Latin  
alternare, to do anything by turns.  
It is necessary to know the context  
of a sentence in which it occurs  
to know whether it is a verb, ad-  
jective or noun. Being cognizant of this  
fact, it is next necessary to differen-  
tiate in pronunciation between these  
forms.

As a verb the first syllable is ac-  
cented, al-ter-nate. This means to  
change from one to another, to vary  
by turns, and is usually followed by  
"with," as in "Day alternates with  
night."

The majority of authorities agree  
on stressing the second syllable of  
the word when used as an adjective,  
which means following each other by  
turns, first one and then the other,  
al-ter-nate, as "He comes here on  
alternate days."

The use of "alternate" as a noun  
is supposed to have originated in the  
United States. It refers to one es-  
pecially appointed to take the place of  
another in his absence or incapacity.  
It is pronounced the same as the ad-  
jective form, with the second syllable  
stressed. "We elected two delegates,  
and two alternates."

"Alternative," a choice between  
two things, must not be confused  
with "alternate."

Sound the a as in am:  
a as in over when used  
as verb; as the u in  
urn, when used as  
adjective or noun;  
a as in plate when used  
as verb; as in sen-  
ate, when used as  
adjective or noun.

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-  
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## What They Say

**Governor Fuller:** "As I have met  
the problems of life as a business man,  
as a member of Congress and as Gov-  
ernor of Massachusetts, I have come  
to realize that the church training and  
the religious instruction I received  
have been an inestimable advantage  
for which I shall always be grateful."

**Dr. Frederick Lyness:** "Will the time  
soon when all our science will be  
turned toward the amelioration of  
suffering instead of the making of it;  
toward enriching life instead of de-  
stroying it; toward good will and  
peace instead of enmity and war?"

**Bishop Edwin H. Hughes:** "If we  
had never seen flowers, it would be in-  
credible that a dead-appearing seed  
could pierce the hard earth by its root-  
lets, and the air with its fingers, and  
so could fashion itself into surpassing  
beauty."

**Margaret E. Sangster:** "Let us give  
the youth of our land a banner to  
hold. Let us harness their power, for  
the right—let us control, by our co-  
operation instead of by our criticism,  
their tremendous force."

**James Maxton:** "In the past three  
weeks I have spoken on the same text:  
That a gentleman, as defined by my  
comrade, Bernard Shaw, is one who  
puts more into the pool than he takes  
out of it."

**Prince of Wales:** "What is surely  
becoming clearer is that capital is the  
lubricant which oils the machinery of  
commerce."

**George A. Gay:** "People need com-  
fort as well as stimulation; they need  
love as well as light. They need the  
common touch."

**A. A. Wilson:** "I find it easier to settle  
down to work in London, for the rea-  
son that in the country there are so  
many better things to do."

## A Thought for Today

A MAN should never be ashamed to own he has  
been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other  
words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.  
—DEAN SWIFT

## In Lighter Vein

## Never Got There

My grandad, raising Duroc hogs,  
Said, "Things are going to the dogs";  
His grandad, in his house of logs,  
Said, "Things are going to the dogs";  
His grandad, in his English hogs,  
Said, "Things are going to the dogs";  
His grandad, in his old skin togs,  
Said, "Things are going to the dogs";  
But here and now I wish to state  
Those dogs have had a good long  
wait.

—International Student.

## Bystander

Constable: "I shall have to report  
you. You were speeding at 40 an hour."  
Driver: "But I've not been out an  
hour, officer."

## The Impulse

"When did you start working  
here?"  
"The day the manager called me  
into his office."

## Hard to Swallow

Captain: "You know, Madam, lots  
of sailors live nearly their whole life  
on salt water."  
Lady: "Aw, Captain! Don't they  
eat a little something on the sly?"



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Executive Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Bennett, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### What Price Expediency?

A FEW days ago the National Republican Club took the newspapers by storm with the announcement of its plan to recommend a plank in the national platform advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The news was spread lavishly upon the front pages, for it appeared that the issue was to be squarely put to the Republican Party, whether it should declare emphatically against prohibition or earnestly for it. It offered a twofold opportunity. The wets would be able to show their strength—or perhaps their weakness—and the party would be called upon to take an honest and outspoken position.

The project flopped. It was weakness, not strength, which the wets showed when the decision to submit the resolution to the club's membership came up for vote. It was tabled.

Only one question, and that passingly unimportant, has been settled. It is that, contrary to the sponsors of the repeal resolution, there is no "irrepressible" demand within the National Republican Club for the overthrow of prohibition. As the New York Evening Post observes, the tabling of the resolution "is a decided defeat for the wets."

A larger issue remains to be met. That those who would abandon the Eighteenth Amendment have in this instance disclosed their impotence is but a preliminary victory for the dry forces. The wets were defeated in New York, but the Republican Party is still called upon to take an honest and outspoken position with relation to prohibition and its enforcement. The call comes from the people of the whole Nation to whom prohibition is unquestionably an uppermost concern. If there is no strength to the demand for repeal of the amendment, there is strength to the growing demand for the continuance of the amendment vigorously and sympathetically enforced.

The fallacious claims of political expediency have too long dulled and debilitated the national elections. The maneuvering of party politicians to evade the prohibition issue is a bald nullification of the right of the people to a free expression of opinion on this subject, even as apathetic enforcement is a nullification of the Constitution itself. The wets have found their call for repeal a futile gesture, and therein the dries are left with an opportunity which should not be neglected.

### For a Better Understanding

A STUDY of the agenda of the convention of the National League of Women Voters, held in Chicago, compels the observation that it is more comprehensive than any that has previously been outlined for discussion by any organization of citizens and voters comprising men exclusively, or both men and women collectively. There is evidenced, unquestionably, a determination to gain, through an unbiased and unprejudiced study of the political, social and industrial issues which are attracting the interest and attention of the American people, a better understanding than has formerly been gained of their true import and significance.

Of course, it is realized that no lay or voluntary organization of voters, either women or men, can formulate and enunciate party platforms. This prerogative is vested in the representatives of the people in state and national conventions. But with a better understanding of the needs of the people and a clearer realization of the necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the protection of individual and community rights, there will be increasing pressure brought to bear upon those who write party platforms and nominate candidates for public office to act conformably to the expressed wishes and convictions of those who have the deciding voice in the elections.

Those who are prone to complain of the arbitrary and often unwise domination by leaders in party councils seem often to lose sight of the important fact that they themselves, either inadvertently or negligently, have failed to indicate, by instructions given or by resolutions adopted in gatherings similar to that held in Chicago, their own preferences or conclusions. Thus those who go with warrants authorizing them to represent the people of a district or state do not, in fact, represent anyone but themselves and the inner circle or clique to which they belong. In the Chicago meeting a number of vitally important problems were discussed. Expert advice was given and listened to. The gathering was described as political, but also as nonpartisan. The council was a purely deliberative one. It is fortunate that thousands, and perhaps millions, of American women voters have thus far refrained from allying themselves with any political party. In the forthcoming election these independent voters will hold the balance of power, with strength sufficient to insure the election of legislators and executives who are committed to the theories and practices of government which they approve.

But the independent voters, whether women or men, will not be alone in their undertaking. Among the adherents of the political party organizations, if the issue is joined on the question of prohibition enforcement, for instance, there are legions of voters who will cast their ballots for those candidates committed and

pledged to a support of the law. This is evident in advance of the meeting of the nominating conventions, and the fact is so patent that it cannot fail to have a determining influence both at Kansas City and Houston. Despite all that is said to the contrary, party leaders on both sides are too wise in discerning and interpreting the signs of the times to imagine that the wives and mothers of America will so far forget their own interests and the welfare of their homes and children as ever to vote in favor of any compromise with the liquor power. They know it in all its hideousness and wickedness as an enemy which must be allowed no quarter.

### Another Handclasp Across the Sea

WHEN one small organization conceives and puts into operation a plan to bring the people of two languages into closer and more sympathetic relationship, it performs an outstanding service to the world. Such a service is now being rendered by the Rotary Club of Pawtucket, R. I., a unit in that great organization which has as its sixth object "the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace."

This club has caused to be prepared a series of ten articles concerning the larger cities and industrial centers of France. They have been written by a well-known traveler and observer, and they contain interpretative illustrations by a prominent French artist. They are intended to give the English-speaking people in the United States and Canada an intimate picture not only of the places described, but also of the rank and file of the French people as they move about in their social, educational and industrial activities. Especial emphasis is placed upon the last named, of which the club says: "However diverse are the political and cultural interests of the European nations, they are finding in their industrial needs a common meeting ground."

There are said to be 2173 rotary clubs with a membership of 113,192 in the United States and Canada, and it is the hope and expectation of the Pawtucket unit to place this series of articles in the hands of practically all of them. These articles, each complete in itself and each bearing a message of good will, cannot fail to bring the two groups into a more intimate and sympathetic relationship. The movement is more than a gesture—it is a warm, friendly handclasp across the sea.

### The Nationalists Approach Peking

THE Nationalist armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, driving up from the south, and of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, closing in from the west, are said to have effected a junction in their drive on Peking. A little over eighteen months ago the southerners began their victorious drive out of Kwangtung Province. Their objective then was Peking. They gained, last spring, to the Yangtze Valley, and established a capital in the city of Hankow. But last year's drive stopped at the Yangtze. The effort of M. Borodin and his Communist satellites to usurp control of the Kuomintang Party resulted in a split in the Nationalist régime. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek turned aside from his drive against the North to purge the Kuomintang of this "alien influence." Under his leadership the moderate wing set up its capital in Nanking and from that city waged war upon the Hankow Communists. With the expulsion of Borodin from the country and the collapse of the power of Hankow the Nationalist Party was reconstituted as a bona fide Chinese organization having as its purpose the establishment of a united, democratic government in the country. The new drive against Peking is the first step in the program of that reconstituted party.

It is not likely that a political or economic millennium will be ushered in when the Nationalists reach Peking. But the significance of that event will, none the less, be very great. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is no less a patriot and a Nationalist because he has rejected the uncompromising violence of the Communists for a more moderate program of negotiations. The powers, with little question, look upon the present Nationalist leadership with much greater favor than they did upon that of a year ago. But that fact, despite the accusations of the Soviets, is no indication that the present leadership is any the less loyal to the interests of China. In fact, at no other time since the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has the control of the party been so fully in Chinese hands.

Meanwhile a new attitude of friendliness has developed between the Chinese and the foreign residents in China. New tolerance has begun to appear on both sides. The anti-foreign agitation of a year ago has disappeared. With the Nationalists in Peking it is altogether likely that a new period of good will and understanding between China and the powers may begin. And, more important, China, under a moderate and more unified leadership, may undertake that domestic work of housecleaning that has been so long and so unfortunately delayed.

### The Northern Rail Merger

THE glamour attached to the efforts of the eastern rail presidents to agree to a plan of merging these lines has temporarily taken the spotlight off the proceedings in the Northwest, where a rail merger which will bring together the greatest assemblage of rail mileage in North America under one management has reached the point that hearings have been concluded by the Interstate Commerce Commission and briefs are being submitted.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways, which seek to consolidate, now control other roads, notably the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which would establish a system of 27,000 miles of line. The merger is a renewal of the proposal in 1901 when the Northern Securities Company was ordered dissolved under the stringent anti-trust acts.

Refuting published statements to the effect that the patrons of these lines would not benefit from the grouping of the northerners, executives of these lines claim emphatically that savings in charges would accrue to shippers if the merger were consummated. Public sentiment in the territory served by these roads was found to be largely noncommittal by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor prior to the

opening of hearings by the commerce commission. But diligent efforts by the northern lines resulted in obtaining the concurrence of a number of representative trade associations in the Northwest, although the sentiment was by no means unanimous.

An important factor in the case is the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Although many feel that it would have been better if its line from St. Paul to the coast had never been built, the fact remains that it now exists. Moreover, it ably serves a growing populace and is an important part of the merger discussion. From the standpoint of a known community of interests, the two northerners can muster many effective points in support of their application. But it is generally assumed that the commerce commission, if it follows its regular precedent, will refuse permission to merge until either a change is made in the existing laws or a general plan for rail merging can be worked out.

### Can Prosperity Be Legislated?

QUESTIONINGS as to the possibility of a substantial recession in American manufacturing and commercial activities, based largely on an increase in the number of unemployed workers, have prompted numerous suggestions for federal legislation, or governmental action, that it is hoped will prevent a return to the conditions of 1920. When the post-war inflation was at its peak in 1919, warning voices urged that the era of artificially high prices could not reasonably be expected to endure. Little attention was paid to these protests, and seemingly no effort was made to avoid the consequences of industrial production everywhere overrunning demand. Had there been an earlier recognition of factors unfavorable to an indefinite continuance of "boom" conditions, it is probable that many of the worst effects of the 1920 collapse might have been avoided.

That in anticipation of another period of slackening sales of merchandise which will limit production and distribution, business men should seek to find a remedy through some form of legislation or of governmental aid, is rather discouraging. During the past eight years the urgent demands of the American farmers for congressional aid in restoring at least a measure of prosperity to agriculture have been met with a remarkably unanimous response from manufacturing, banking, financial and other business interests to the effect: "You cannot make men prosperous by legislation. You cannot change economic laws by an act of Congress." Yet no sooner is there a hint of a possible business reaction than the representatives of various industrial and commercial interests come forward with suggestions for doing something about the situation by passing more laws.

The farmers may be quite mistaken in believing that legislation can effect any permanent improvement in their economic conditions, but in view of the claims of political partisans that manufacturing, railway transportation and banking prosperity has to a large extent been due to legislation enacted on their behalf, it is not surprising that the farmer should incline to seek help in the same direction.

### Canadian Radio Control

AS RECENTLY announced in the Dominion Parliament by the responsible minister, Canada is considering the feasibility of establishing broadcasting under national ownership, control and operation as it is in Great Britain. So far, Canadian broadcasting has been left to private enterprise. The Government has confined itself to regulating the number of stations by annual license.

It is being impressed upon the Federal Administration, however, that broadcasting in Canada may go the way of motion picture production, unless it is taken over by the state. Private stations in Canada have no such source of revenue as the larger broadcasting stations in the United States to pay for entertainment up to the desired standard of excellence. Unless radio listeners in Canada are given at least as satisfactory service by Canadian broadcasting stations, they will naturally tune in to United States stations. They would still be just as free to listen to entertainment from stations to the south, but it is believed that Canadian broadcasting could be much improved under state enterprise.

There would seem to be no insuperable obstacle to the proposed policy. Canadian stations have been limited in number with considerable foresight by the Dominion Administration. The demand for private stations is increasing, however. One of the latest, and the largest in Canada, is owned by liquor interests. After observing the confusion arising from private broadcasting enterprise in the United States, Canada has no desire to become involved in a similar problem: nor can the people of Canada look with equanimity on the possibility of broadcasting gradually passing into the hands of private monopoly. The comparative success of the British Broadcasting Commission, under the national policy of public ownership, has much to commend it to Canada.

### Editorial Notes

It is seldom that one hears of naval ships being put to so useful and pacific a purpose as that recently performed by vessels of the Canadian and United States navies. The huge herds of Pacific seals are on their annual migration to the Pribilof Islands, and under international treaty they are being conveyed by war vessels, which see that they come to no harm on their long journey.

Word comes from Hong Kong that the native Chinese are to have a baseball league and that five teams have already been organized to play for its championship this summer. As the Canton Chinese also have a league, China will soon be having its own "World Series."

The ambitious speaking program outlined for President Coolidge indicates that since the White House spokesman has been allowed to lapse into innocuous desuetude the man at the wheel of the ship of state has become almost loquacious.

If an automobile is "garaged," is an airship "hangared"?

### Things Seen in Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THERE is a crowd at a street corner near the busy boulevards. I wheedle my way through the throng. Seated on a pliable stool a man is playing a portable harmonium. Another is playing an accordion. A drum and cymbals are close by, but nobody is for the moment manipulating them. Standing in front of this little group is a Paris girl—typically neat. She has a piece of music in her hand, but she does not glance at it. She knows well the words and the air. Her voice is raised not un-musically.

The crowd listens in respectful silence and pays no heed to the roaring traffic of the principal thoroughfare. Presently she gives the signal for the crowd to join in the refrain. Clumsily, but lustily, men and women, old and young, sing in chorus. It is the latest popular song which they are glad to learn. One cannot say that it is a very good song, but on the whole it is cheerful in its sentiment. Its motif seems to be that if you don't trouble trouble, trouble won't trouble you. Then she takes up copies of the song and for a few minutes plays a lively trade. In the midst of the noise and bustle of daily activities a few Parisians have, in their simple way, found surcease for a few minutes in song.

By the Gare Saint-Lazare—the great railway station. On a stone bench are gathered strange-looking folk. The women wear dark shawls covering their heads, or for headgear they have gay-colored kerchiefs. The men have unusual capotes pulled over their eyes. A few children are playing about their feet. They look out timidly on the animated scene. They seem to be surprised and a little awed. Certainly they are not of Paris. They are obviously somewhat apprehensive of Paris.

Their appearance speaks of poverty. Yet there is a gleam of hope in their eyes. Who are they? They are emigrants from the countries of central Europe. Passing through Paris, they are waiting for some formalities to be fulfilled. This is a halting place in the course of a great adventure. Arrangements have been made for them. Their itinerary has been determined. They are shepherded to their far-off destination.

Soon they will be put in the train for Cherbourg where they will find a great Emigrant's Home opened to them for the night. In the morning they will embark on a transatlantic steamer, and they will be carried westward to the land in which they will begin all things again. Hope gleams in their eyes.

In the little garden square. The morning housework has been done. The marketing is ended. The housewives have brought their infants to this city square. They are knitting away briskly as though much depended upon the speed with which they accomplished their task.

Long years ago, when Paris was stirring to revolution, those same women—so it would seem—were knitting in the public gardens. Mighty events were being prepared, or were passing around them, but they, as Charles Dickens has described in his "Tale of Two Cities," were knitting away. They are still knitting, for customs, it would seem, never change in France, exactly as they were knitting a hundred and fifty years ago.

The tiny tots are tracing geometric patterns in the paths, or are building up miniature mounds of sand. The sun is shining, the grass is green, the trees are putting forth shoots, the inevitable statue shines white, the pigeons strut around placidly and proudly. The world is very good in this oasis, in which bubbles a bright fountain. So, until the hour of dejeuner, the tiny tots disport themselves in the open air, and the mothers knit.

In the evening by the Lion de Belfort a man pushing a little truck halts. He takes off his coat, disclosing a muscular torso and strong arms. He spreads on the ground a piece of carpet. Upon it he places great weights and huge dumb-bells. Idlers pause to watch these preparations. No word is spoken. He lifts aloft weight after weight. The onlookers applaud. They are not content merely to applaud—they fling upon the tapis small coins of the realm.

Sandow in all his glory never worked harder than this

### From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN. RECENTLY, during what is known as Dürer Week, all Germany honored the memory of its great artist, Dürer. The exhibition at the Prussian Academy attracted hundreds of visitors daily, although naturally the great center of celebration is Nuremberg, Dürer's birthplace. His picture, "Das Rosenkranzfest," considered by many experts to be his best, was shown at the exhibition there. The convent of Strahow, near Prague, whose property it is, being in need of funds, has decided to sell it. The price desired, however, appears prohibitive for many; while not definitely stated it is believed to be approximately 5,000,000 marks. Dr. von Bode, the famous art expert and head of the Berlin museums, has expressed a strong desire to obtain the painting for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin, but says it would be impossible to raise sufficient funds even if the museum exchanged the "Madonna von Glatz" in part payment.

The "Rosenkranzfest," which is dated 1506, was the result of five months' steady work by Dürer. It is an interesting history. Originally intended for the St. Bartholomew Church at Venice, it was purchased by the Emperor Rudolf II, who had it carried by four men all the way to Prague that it might not suffer in transport. In 1631 the picture was conveyed to Vienna, but was so damaged by careless packing that it was cast into the archives as "completely spoiled," and in 1793 it was sold to the Strahow Convent for 22 ducats. A Prague artist who was commissioned to restore it, painted over the original madonna the portrait of his daughter. The two replicas of the picture—one in the Court Museum at Vienna, the other in the United States—are in their original condition.

In a recent semipublic address the Reichs Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann, alluded seriously, albeit with the humor habitual to him in less strictly political speeches, to the twenty-four hours' clock which the authorities would find introduced on all occasions. Dr. Stresemann conceded the point as regards an international railway time-table, "if absolutely necessary," but laughed at the thought of postal and other authorities adopting it.

One of the now almost obsolete Berlin horse-droskys has covered itself with glory by the undertaking of a journey to Paris and back in the nature of a swan song. It came about in the following manner: last summer a Frenchwoman traveled on horseback alone from Paris to Berlin, via Belgium and Holland. Passing through Wannesee—the beautiful lake suburb of Berlin—where this particular driver was patiently waiting for a fare, she exchanged a few cordial words with him. The man conceived the adventurous idea of following her example, but with his modest drosky drawn by his old four-footed friend. By April 1 all was ready for the start, and uninitiated people thought it all a capital April joke. A big poster on the right and left of the open vehicle and one in the rear bore the inscription "Berlin-Paris," and French and German flags waved gayly from the box on which sat proudly the driver in the traditional white varnished top hat. "Whether I wait here for fares or risk a long journey is all the same; our occupation is at an end anyway," our hero declared to the inevitable interviewer.

Thus he started on the great adventure. His route will be, if all goes well, Braunschweig-Hanover-Cologne-Metz-Nancy-Paris; he intends doing twenty miles a day and expects to be home again in August or September. He has with him a hundredweight of oats for his Rosenante

Hercules of the sidewalk. He is a distinctive feature of the city. His performance pleases, and though he earns a bare living by his quotidian feats, it is a performance that could fittingly be compared with those of the regular stage. When it is over, he rolls up his carpet, wheels away his truck, and goes in search of fresh triumphs.

A dozen goats perambulate leisurely. The herdsman with his long baton pays no attention to them. A fat dog ambles along the edge of the pavement apparently unconcerned. His business is to keep the goats from straying into the roadway among the automobiles. But his job is a sinecure.

The goats are accustomed to these town peregrinations and they remain on safe ground. A shopkeeper runs out with bits of stale bread. Instantly the goats cluster round her. The more eager animals place their forefeet on her apron. She laughs and distributes her manna. The herdsman calls to his goats and they follow him again. Soon they range themselves at a convenient corner to be milked. Jugs are brought out from the houses and are filled. We are told that the exigencies of the city will soon drive the goats from Paris. Let us hope this judgment will be long suspended. It is a pleasant sight to see these goats. It is a pleasant sound that the herdsman makes when he blows his bucolic pipes.

It is a holiday and the subsidized theaters are to give a free entertainment. Here is a charming tradition which nobody dreams of disturbing. But to obtain admission it is necessary to line up in long rows well beforehand. So now we observe the Parisians in queues under the arcades of the Comédie-Française. A wooden barricade keeps them in place.

It is not only poor people who avail themselves of this gratuitous pleasure. Indeed, most of the theater-goers on this holiday are apparently comfortably off. They are well dressed. They belong, one would say, to the lower bourgeois classes. There are students, too, among them, glad of the opportunity to witness the classical repertory. They have brought with them, to beguile the hours of waiting, folding chairs, books, and packets of sandwiches.

Now the doors are about to open. A thrill passes along the whole line. Sandwiches are hastily pocketed, books are carefully marked, folding chairs are taken up. The queue is all attention. There is eagerness, but there is no pushing. One by one the would-be spectators enter. Let us hope that before the doors are closed the last person in the long line will have entered and that nobody will be turned away disappointed.

Under the old walls of Montmartre children are dancing. This is not the Montmartre of cosmopolitan pleasure. It is the old-world village perched on the hill. It is La Butte. There are the seemingly interminable stone steps which lead to the Sacre-Coeur, that white Oriental monument whose rotundities dominate the capital and can be seen from every point of the city. Ancient streets, narrow, tortuous, swarm with girls and boys intent on play.

They are the girls and boys that Poulbot, the French artist, has so happily depicted. They are care-free, they are rosy, they are merry. They join hands, a score of them, and they dance a French version of "Ring-a-Ring-of-Roses." As they dance they sing. They sing the old songs of France which each generation of children learns anew.

"Dansons la Capucine!" (Let us dance the Capucine), they sing, and then "Nous n'irons plus au bois—Les haricots sont coucés!" (We will go no more to the woods—The laurel trees have been cut down), and so on. Next they dance and sing the favorite song and dance of French children:

Sur le pont d'Avignon,  
L'on y danse, l'on y danse,  
Sur le pont d'Avignon,  
L'on y danse tous en rond.

[On the bridge of Avignon,  
There they dance, there they dance,  
On the bridge of Avignon,  
There they dance round and round.]

and trusts to pay for their night's lodgings by the sale of picture post cards of the equipage, containing a brief description in German and French. These cards explain that he is the oldest drosky driver in Wannesee, and the founder of the Wannesee drosky rank; that this is his last tour, as horse-cabs are now nearly extinct. He has provided himself with 10,000 of these cards, which shows how systematically he has gone to work. At the French Consulate, when he applied for his passport, he was met with the utmost cordiality and was wished "bon voyage."

The comprehensive alterations of the State Opera House in Unter den Linden may now be considered finished; final touches in the matter of beautifying the interior and exterior of the building are occupying a small army of workmen, so that all may be in readiness for the opening on April 29. The building has been greatly enlarged by the new wings on either side, much to the detriment of its general appearance; it is but a patched-up affair at enormous cost and will never in the least vie with the opera houses of Dresden, Frankfurt or Munich. Many competent judges are still of the opinion that the plan of the ex-Kaiser to erect an entirely new building was much to be preferred. For the opening night a performance of "Die Meistersinger" has been selected and the demand for tickets is already great, all the cheaper seats—those of the third and fourth circle—having been disposed of some weeks ago.

After years of deliberation it has finally been decided by the authorities concerned to build a funicular railway to the summit of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in the bleak, rocky Wetterstein range between Bavaria and the Tyrol. The Zugspitze has an altitude of 9725 feet, and owing to its steep and rugged sides is considered one of the most dangerous ascents for even experienced mountaineers. The railway has long been desired, as the view from the top is said to be magnificent, but the Bavarian Ministry of Works has not hitherto yielded owing to the expense of the undertaking. Once settled, the plan is to be carried out with due expediency. The work, which has been entrusted to two important companies in Berlin and one in Munich, will be commenced immediately. As far as Platt—about three-quarters of the distance—a cog-wheel track will be in operation; thence to the summit a cable funicular will be driven by electricity. At Platt, where the change will be made, an inn with station restaurant is to be erected.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Pleased With Daily Features

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: What a blessing the postman brings to our home each day in the Monitor! I am so pleased with the "Daily Features" section. The "Word a Day" is interesting, helpful and just straight fun. Our six-year-old loves the Sunday quite as much as the Children's Page and he and I find ourselves looking for sunny-hour experiences in ourselves and in others. The Christian Science Monitor is a bearer of good news, interestingly and ably told, and well-informed and up to date is he who is a daily and consistent reader of this paper. (Mrs.) NANETTE N. MELVIN.  
Winnetka, Ill.